1.

Notes from

Dr Rubins Lectures

Novr 20th 1774

In the Gout Cold Bath has been used
to advantage -
Van Swieten -

2, How is an Idea defined

The Gout seldom

They are more exposed to Cataracts but not so much to contagious fevers.

It often roots out all other Diseases -

Sulph. Calom. Aloetics are Purgatives in Gout.

Camphor. Spts. Wine useless -

Very Meal food for Nothing -

Snow-has been used -

Moxa - is a down taken from the Leaves of the Agrimonia - and

Flannels - Wool &c - to the part -

When the Paroxysm - is going off. Effervescing mixture

Duke of Portlands Powder -

Dan Smith recommends -

Gum Guiac. in Tinct. has cured the Gout

Color. Sulph. good - But Diet should only be attended to - old People.

(1)

Typhus Petorodis or Yellow Fever

It usually comes on with Chillings Pain in ye head Eyes heavy & suffused
Tongue fur'd tho commonly moist - Oppression at ye Precordia attended with sug[t] sighing the Stomach at the first Appearance un= =affected but after three or four Days con= =siderably so. The Bowells at first con= =stipated - Pulse small - dry Skin - sometimes partial Sweating - In three or four Days a remission sometimes takes place. Pulse becomes soft - Headach Vanishes. and a general Abatement of Symptoms - But after some time return with Violence & carry off the Patient -

Appearances after Death - Viz
Viscera of the thorax in a natt State.
Liver not much affected - Stomach & Duodenum

2. How is an Idea [illegible]

considerably so. The Bile in an unnatural State –

Dr Mosely divides ye Yellow fever into Inflamt. and Gangrenous –

Cure

Bleeding in ye Inflamt. Stage – Congestion of ye Bowels to be removed by Purgative Glysters are useful together with warm fomentations –

In the second stage Bark is used –

In violent Vomits & in Costiveness a Purgative Medicine united with the Bark has cured the Disease when it could be made to pass – even after the Vomits resembled Coffee Grounds

In the Commencement of the Fever if ye Pulse is small Bloodletting is useless Dr Pringle in the Goal & Hospital fevers says one bleed was sufficient — in ye Northern Climates Opiates & Clysters has cur'd the Disease

Dr Robinson cures it by Tonics —

as a Preparation he first administers an Emetic then a Laxative — Afterwards pours in the Tonics —

Dr — 1 Cure is — 1st An Emetic & Calome given in small repeated Doses — Glaub Salt in the Morning to carry it off —

Dr Jackson concludes that the Yellow Fever is diff.t from ye Remit.t for this Reason that the Inhabitants of the Island are not subject to returns of it as they are of Remittents whilst Foreigners

2. How is an Idea acquired.

coming in are certain to be affected with it —

Cure

Wine, Bark - Grog - Cold Bath
Calomel - Wraping your Patient
in flannel immersed in some stimulating
Decoct —

Dr Rolart declares to have lost but
2 Patients in 80 in the Yellow fever
and treated them by opening Medicines
as Tamarinds & Diluents —

Dr — says that various fevers
prevailed among us in the time of the
Yellow fever of Philad^a

Dr Rush thinks of Bark the Sovereign
Remedy in of Stomach will be and
if not it must be ad in Clysters —
Effect Vitl good —

If Inflam^n Symptoms are gone off. Wine must be tried particularly Claret rich Wine Weight Opium must be given for particular Symptoms – Viz in a Diarrh = ~~oea~~ Dr Bellom speaks of it highly – Cold Bathing useful –

Tonics and Antiseptics – Was Dr Rushes Practice in which he was successful – Madeira diluted wth rich Lemon Acid – The Patient for cold Bath was placed on a Stool & two Buckets of water pour'd on him & was repeated 2 or 3 times in twenty four hours –

All kinds of Animal food prohibited – The Room clean'd often – Change of Bedcloths &c –

2. How is an Idea [illegible]

Dr Hutchinson was seen by Dr Hutton
5 Hours after he was taken wth Yellow
– he was seiz'd at Night after going
to Bed well – I administred a Laxative
of Crem. Tartar –
visited him at Night ordered him
Cold Bath. Wine & Water – 3^d Day I
gave Bark wth seiz'd him – then I
ordered Opium to check it – which was
check'd by the next Day – 4th Day he
took Bark and elixir Vitr. and seemed
better – I was taken ill then myself –
and went no more but Dr Rush
saw him & gave him a Purge of Jalap
& Calomel – he died on the 8th Day –
Thus ended Rush quarrell'd

Gun Powder is useful in Gunpowder
Cloths to be put in a Smoke house
& expos'd to the fumes of Gun Powder
also fumigate. Houses - Ships - &c
to it - the ~~at~~ fever abated in -

Cold does not destroy the Contagion
but renders Persons less liable to it

To Guard against its introduction to
a City - is to make every Vessel ride
Quarantine twenty Days.

No of Persons died 4500 --

~~Bran~~ Dr Nash says two thirds of his Patients
died -

When Blood was used in the Yellow Physical
two died where one dies now -

The Influenza in particular did rage
in this City in ye Yellow fever -

2. How is an Idea [illegible]

Fever attended with
Topical Inflamm^n

Prox Cause of Inflamm:^n

It consists in an increased Impetus
occasioning Congest^n

Boerhaave –

Obstruction one Cause of Impetus –
by Distending the Vessel –
The Carotid Arteries of a Dog were tied
for several Days – afterwards was killed

Acrid Matters may sometimes produce
Inflamm^n on particular Inflamm^n --
Congestion
It may be occasion'd by an increas'd
Impetus & by a Deficiency of Impetus -
Ophthalmia in one case cur'd by
Bloodletting & Nitre ~~the other Tonics~~
Malaena & Barhaave ~~thought the Cause~~
was a Lentor in the Blood -
There is a tension

Predisposing Cause of this Inflamm^n
Diathesis is a Rigidity of Habits -
Coldness of the Season also -
Occasional Causes - Colds - Tonic
Medicines -

2. How is an Idea [illegible]

Philos. Diathesis consists in an increased Contractility of the Muscular Fibres –

Terminations of Inflammation
1 Resolution 2. Suppuration 3
Gangrene 4 Schirrus – 5 Gaseuchyma

1 Indication to attempt a Resolution done by
1 to take off ỳ increased Propetus –
2 to take off ỳ Spasms –
lb of Blood taken away in an adult is a considerable Bleeding –
Sometimes two or 3 lb have been taken
Purging – sometimes uses –

Remedy in Contusion from Blows – is Spiritus Mindereri –

To take off Spasms – Warm Bathing Blisters & Emetics –

Water simple is used – Warm fomentations are useful in certain Speci of Inflamm. owing to its heating & Stimulat Property

Blisters are used to take off congestion of the Particular Part by relaxing ye Neighbour Pts

Antispasmodics – Opium has been used successfully in certain Speci of Inflamm: Camphire – useful in Arthritic & Rheumatic Affections – Camphire in a Solution –

2. How is an Idea acquired?

Caustics –

Cure by Suppuration – fomentations.

Anthrax – begins in small hard painful deep in the Skin attended w a smarting & Burning – after some time the swelling increases & the Colour of the Skin of a dark Colour frequently of a very large extent

It occurs particularly in the decline of Life.

The seat of ye disease is commonly in the cellular Membrane – sometimes in the Muscular fibre.

Cure.

In the first Stage - Saturnine Applications
When the pts begin to complain of pain
be assisted by a Purge - & the general
Pts.
The general Habit should
be assisted by - rich Diet -

Gangrene - Cure of - Bark.
~~Inflam.~~ Gangrene for Strong Powers - Cure of -
Bloodletting - Gang. for Debility -
Cure of - Bark.
fixed Air recommended in Gangrene

2. How is an Idea defined.

Particular Inflammations

Phrenitis – 6. Violent Severe Pain in the Head – &c

Retention of Urine – Breathing deep & at long Intervals – Pulse hard or soft according to the Seat of y Inflam. Duration is generally short but when it continues long terminates Lethargy or Mania

Remote Causes are – Violent Passions Exposure to the Sun.

Cure – Bleeds – Shave the head and apply Cold – Keep the head in an erect Posture – apply Blisters to it. Stim. Purgatives – Diet cool and light – The Room kept dark – he should frequently have drunk –

Ophthalmia

Consists in a redness of the Eye & an aversion to Light –

Prox. Causes –

Diff.t Spec. div.d into Idiopathic Symptom.
The Idiopath. div.d into those affect the Coats 2 those affect the Edge of the Eye 3 of the Caruncula lachrymalis –

2. How is an Idea dependent

Ophthalmia humida - fixtio in the Adnata.
Ophthalmia Erysipelatosa -
Ophthalmia - Pustulosa
Ophthalmia - Phlictenodis -

The Cure - of the Affection of the Edges of the Eye -

Ophthalmia Symptomatica -
as the Ophthalmia Scrofulosa -
and Ophthalmia Syphilitica

Cure of Ophthalmia -

1. Antiphlog. Regn. Bloodletts. avoid Light
2. avoid the Exercise of the Eyes -
Topical Bleeding - Scarifications -
Blisters - when the Inflam. is very great - and they ought to be applied

to the Scalp. —

Issues by changing the Determination are useful.

When there is much tension — Warm ~~wet~~ fomentations are useful — & Vinegar the gluing of Eyes (when shut) by viscid Matter — are to be removed by unction —

Cold Bathing & Cold Air to the Eyes are very highly recommended —

Astringents such as Alum — Sach. Sat. &c — — White Vitr. — Putty & Lapis Calimaris

White Vitr. & Sac. Sat. united

℞ 5 gr. of White Vitr. 10 gr. Sacch. Sat. in ℥ Water —

Preparations of Copper are often superior to the other —

2. How is an Idea expressed.

Inflam. Palpebrarum —

The Meibomian Glands are very often affected — especially in Syphilitic Affections — The Cure consists in exciting them to throw off their Acrimony — which will be done most effectually by Mercury — to the whole System —

The Mercurial Ointment to the Part —

Laudanum has been highly recommended —

Unguentum Citrinum — in the Inflam. of the Limbus Palpebrarum is greatly recommended —

Cynanche Tonsillaris—

Cure

Emetics— Blisters— Cupping— Volatile
externally applied or Sp. C. C. during
Gangrel Steams of Warm Water—
but when these remedys fail—
Scarification of the Tonsils must be
applied let the Stage of the disorder
be what it may—

We estimate the danger of the Disease
according to the ~~danger~~ State of Respiro-
Linous Tumors— of the Tonsils
must by Mercury—

2. How is an Idea expressed

Mumps

Cured by applyg — Brandy & Water to the Parts. —

Cure of Cynanche contind —

Astringent Gargles —

Calomel in an ulcerous & inflam. Sore Throat is equally useful —

Scarlatina Anginosa —

comes on in form Chillness Regt Vomitg — redness of the Throat — white Spots frequently appear — Delirium happens — and in a few Days a Rash breaks out —

Ulcerous sore Inflam. is discovered by ye Vomits — frequency of Pulse and the Appearance of ye Rasho-
-yranche Maligna. Scirlatina
Dr Clark says it is the same Disease

Cure.

In Ulcerous sore throat. Dr Ogden has successfully used Calomel — In the early stage of the Disease an antimonial Emetic — 5 or 6 hours after the Cessation of the Emetic I administer 2 or 3 gr Calomel after his, antimonial Wine every 2 or 3 hours is to be given —

2. How is an Idea expressed.

at Night another Dos. of calomels -
& the Antimonial Emetics continued
thro' ye Disease

Acidulated Gargles. —
From the Beginning of the Disease
Wine May be used —
When Putrescency is likely to take
Place — external applications
of Vinegar & Spirit & Water —
+ Blisters may likewise be applied
Dr Rushes condemns the Practice
of giving Mercury — either in
ulcerous or inflam.y sore throat
but in the ulcerous he gives
Bark & Wine.

The appearance of Convulsions in this Disease are highly unfavourable it has appeared that slight inflam: of the throat seems also to be dangerous

Dr Rush mentions a Case in which Convulsions appeared was counteracted by the application of Cold Cloths to the Stomach —

Dr Sydenham's Scarlatina is diff from Cullens —

Dr Rotherylle was the first who treated the Disease successfully —

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2. How is an Idea defined.

Pneumonia

Inflam. may appear in the Bronchia
2 in the cellular Texture of the Lungs
3 in the Pleura —

The first gives rise to Catarrh —
2 and 3 gives rise to the present
Disease —
According to the seat of the Inflam.
so the Disease is varied — but
indefinitely —
Pleurisy distinguished from Pleurisy
Peripn. a pungent obtuse pain between
the shoulder & Thorax — loose Cough — a
purple Colour of the face sometimes

full & do - difficult respiration Pulse is com=
monly soft - Effusion greater than in Pleurisy
Pleurisy - On acute pain in
the Side - difficult Inspiration at first
dry Cough - lying on the Side painful
affected is the last painful -
Pulse hard - this Disease has its
Seat in the Membrane invests
the Lungs & without much
Effusion - the anxiety of Breathing
owing to the Constriction of the Membrane

The Symptoms of the Peripneumony
point out its Seat in the cellular
Texture of the lungs -
Like the Inflamm.ns they may terminate
in Resolution.

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2. How is an Idea defined.

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Of Hæmoptysis or ~~the~~ Expectoration without Ulcerations –

The Termination of the Disease is judged ~~the~~ of by the Nature of Expectoration and this is judged of by the Relief it gives –

Solutn of ye Disease may be judg'd of Dr Boerhaave says from the Appearance of the Urine –

Phys. Death is increased –

There are Instances of Resolution taking place even on the 9th Day but Suppurn has often come on much sooner – Suppurn is known from

Remissions in ye Morn. & Exacerbations in the Evening - also the Pulse is softer Chillness - Paleness of the face & Sanguine Brown by a tendency to Putrefac. an entire Remission of the Pain lowness of the Pulse - Cold Partial sweats.

Effusions - Dispnoea, turgescence of the face - Uneasiness only in an erect Posture -

In Dissections it appears that in every Peripneumony that ye Lungs are distended preternaturally to Blood another Termination is - viz Ano Effusion from ye Lungs - the Cavity

2. How is an Idea expressed.

of the Thorax-

Cure-

The Principal Remedy - Bleed early.

In the Peripneumony owing to the Moderate Symptoms are sometimes neglected: but ~~it~~ Bleeding should not be neglected-

There is sometimes about the 4 Day a remission of Symptoms i.e. when Effusion is taken place and afterwards appear again in Violence-

Sir Jno Pringle - says, When Expectoration comes on - Bleeding must be hazardous - however we must be directed by the follows

1. if the Expectn relieves the Pain Bleed is useless — ~~but~~

2. When copious Bleedg —

Dr Heuccarno — supposes —

Dr Boerhaave — says the absence of the inflamn Crusto is only the rule to determine when to quit the Bleedg. (but his wrong) for there are so many concomitant circumstances which will alter the appearance of the Blood —

I have always endeavoured to remove Costiveness through the whole Disease Emetics used to produce full Vomits ~~may~~ ~~large~~ is not so useful as Bleedg. but may then aid yr. Nauseating Doses — Mind

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2. How is an Idea represented.

35

Glysters have been advantageously used -

Blisters useful -

Dr Stalks applying them to the lower Extremity but -

as Expectorants - Squills - ~~Emetics~~ -

Spirac. Vol. Alk. but as its a powerful Stim it must not be used to the latter Dr Stange single thinks much of ye Gum Ammoniac - Seneca Snake Roots in ye Quant^y of 2 or 4 ʒ in a Pint of Water infused taken in the Dose of a Wine Glass every 2 hours is an excellent Expectorante -

Pure Gum Arabac - Lulos in the Mouth & swallow'd leisurely

is an excellent Demulcent - flaxe
seeds Figs - Pimple & Linseed Poultices
the Applicn of ½ Pints of Warm
Water are excellent -

Vienna Physicians use Opium more
freely than almost any other fels -
Opium to produce sweats has sometime
been used - but it ought not to
be used till the Inflamm & Diathesis
is taken off.

Pneumonia Notha -

These Symptoms continue moderate

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2. How is an Idea defined.

25

for several Days till Effusion
comes on & ~~Debility~~ & Suffocat.
carries off the Patient 7o.

We employ in the first Stage
Ipecac. as an Expect.t or the Senega
Shake Took — Blisters to the Sternum

Gastritis

2 Kinds ~~Chronic~~ - Ac /

1. is known by great heat - Vomit! - rejecting food &c
small pulse hard irregular - cold
Extremes freq + faint! -

Acrimony in the Stom. cold Water
too much Bleed! -

it may terminate by Resolution
&c -

2. How is an Idea defined.

Cure

Bleed — if it has been bad
on by Acrimony. Diluents —
Gangrene known by a remission
of Pain small pulse &c —

Enteritis

Is known by fever — tension of
ỳ Abdom. Vomit & Costiveness
attend generally w a peristaltic
Motion — if in the rectum as
Violent tenesmus —

Cure

Cooling Laxatives as Glaub. Salt
Viz 2 ℥ in a ℔ of Water dissolved
& a table spoon full every two
hours till it produces the effect -
Large Bleeding is highly useful -
it most commonly terminates
in Gangrene sometimes in
Schirrus & rarely sometimes ter-
minate in Cancer -
Enterit. Known from Colic. by
Enterit not bear -

2. How is an Idea defined.

Hepatitis

Known by fever - pain in ye right hypochondri which extends to the Clavicle - dry Cough - Pulse hard & tight - according to the Stat of ye Inflam when in the concave pt. it sometimes extends to the Stomach

It sometimes is carried off by Vomit - Diarrhea or Hæmorrhagy -

It terminates in Schirrus sometimes also Resolution

Cure

Bleed - Blister Glysters &c - Calomel particularly useful.

in this Disease - I first give it to prove a Cathartic after this I give it in the Dos. of 1 or 2 gr. two or three times a Day as ye Patient can bear -

Dr Governtone is of Opinion that it ought to be given in a Quantity to produce Salivatn.

Mercury applied in friction useful

Bleed - should be pursued till we know that Suppurn has taken place -

Inflam. of ye Liver seems to have a particular tendency to Suppurn

Opium is useful in the Suppurated Stage -

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2. How is an Idea defined.

25

Opium should not be used early because it diminishes Secretion.

On the chronic Hepatitis

Sallow Countenance - Relaxation of the lower Jaw - are characteristic of the Disease also costiveness Febrile ~~of~~ Pulse - Pain in the Side -

Cure

as before - except not so much bleeding -

Splenitis -

Nephritis

Known by fever pain in ye Region of ye Kidneys shooting Pain along the Ureters - Colic Pains - Costiveness - a burning Pain extends to the Clavicle is characteristic of its termination in Suppuration -

Cure

Aliments - V.C. - fomentations

2. How is an Idea defined.

Cystitis

Known by fever - pain in its Region

Rheumatism

Arises from external evident causes commonly attacks the large Joints -

To distinguish Rheum. from Gout

C. of the Gout

The Gout arises without any evident external Causes in an

affection of the Stomach & Pain most commonly in the Joint of the great Toe.

Rheum. arises from external & the Gout from internal Causes.

again distinguish'd from Rheumat. by the Affection of the Gout. the Appetite increases a few Days preceding or fit of the Gout.

In Gout the Pain more fixed than in the Rheumatism & shifts about also more Joints in Rheum. are affected at once.

Rheum. Randby even of feet the Toe.

2. How is an Idea acquired.

The Gout is more steady in its times of Accession.

The acute Rheum.m occurs at any time the Gout not till late in life –

℞ Treatment of Rheumatism

It occurs most commonly in ~~cold~~ in the Spring & ~~and the attu~~ seasons – and cold climates

The Existence of Phlogistic ~~Regimen~~ Diathesis

Cure – in acute –

Antiphlog. Regimen –

Low diet – avoiding all Irritations –

Bleed largely according to circumstances where there is a swelling of the part

Topical Bleeding –

The Tibifacientia. Vol. alk. & oil form a good Liniment

Blisters necessary - Laxatives to keep the belly open - Sweating has cured the Rheumatism but Dr Clark found it hurtful -

An Opiate with Ipecacuanha may be administered after the Phlog. Diathesis has ~~gone~~ been taken off -

After bleeding - I generally administer Nitre & Emet. Tart. in order to bring on Perspiration which I find a good Practice - The Patient must lie in blankets and

20 grs Nitre every 2 hours given for a Day or two has been very useful -

Apply Sal Ammon. as a Topical applica

2. How is an Idea acquired.

Chronic Rheumatism —
Is particularly an affection of the Muscular fibres —
it consists in Atonia of the parts
Warm bathing — friction — Blister
rubefacients — riding on horse back
the Gum Guiac & tart. Emet.
Poke berry & brandy has been used
Castile Soap — Crude mustard
Seeds — Mercurial Ointment —
is a very good one in extreme applications
Cold Bath &c

Odontalgia -

Arises from Caries, Rheumatism, and Gout

Women are thought to be affected more than Men - especially in Pregnancy -

Prox. Lunar acid Matter applied to the Nerve -

In Pregnant Women bleed may be used with advantage - Lot. Vin -

Rad. Pyretri. Ginger Oil applied - Vol. Spts. Snuff up the Nose has likewise relieved it - The application of ~~the~~ Cold - Scarifying the Gum - Opium - Tapper Snuff - is most excellent

A German Physician - says that

Otalgia - or Ear Ache -

The Steams of hot water very excellent - Laudanum very good - When Suppuration takes place - it should be syringed with Milk and Water -

When Insects get in the Ear - Sweet Oil - then Syringe out the bly

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2. How is an Idea defined.

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Deafness - from hardened Wax - Oil of Almonds
Deafness from an affect.n of ye Tympanum
known by a buzzing - Ol. Succini - has been
successful. Tobacco smoke - Balsam Copaiva
Cold Bathing of the head -
Deafness proceeds from a want of secretion
in the Ear - Ol. of Almond. Steams of
warm Water - Little Spirits & Wool -
In obstinate Deafness - Syringing should

Podagra

comes on without any evident external
cause w.t Pain & Inflam.n of the Joints
particularly of the hands and feet with
an affection of the Stomach.
Preceded by Costiveness - Stupor - a
Cold air passing thro' the Thigh - Keen
Appetite - involuntary Tears -
The advanced Stage - it commonly -

When the Urine becomes limpid

Of Logic

Q, How do you define Logic? A. Logic is the Art of using Reason well in our Inquiries for Truth & the communication of it to others

Q, Into how many parts is it divided? A four

Q, What do these parts correspond to?

A. The four Operations of the Mind

Q, Which are they? Perception, Judgment, Argumentation or Reasoning. Disposition or Method.

Q. What is perception or simple Apprehension.

A. The Attention of the Mind to the Objects acting upon it.

Q, What is ye General Object of Perception?

A. Being or not Being.

Q, What is the result or effect of a Perception?

A. An Idea

Q, How is an Idea defined?

A. The representation of a thing in the Mind: or the renewed representation of what we have at any time seen or felt or any Way perciev'd by means of which things are again brought under the View of the Mind and seem to have an Existence in it.

Q. What do you call the Word expressing an Idea

A. A Sense A. Sum.

With regard to Being a principal Object of perception in its most simple Operations. What Division does it admit of. A. a two fold! Into that of Substances & Modes.

Q. What do you mean by Substances?

A. Collections of Simple Ideas, et existing in the same common Subject, and held together by some common Bound of Union.

Q. What is the Division of Substances?
A. Into animate & Inanimate; or spiritual and corporeal.
Q. What is a Mode?
A. A Quantity or property, by wch substances are distinguish'd from one another.
Q. How are Modes divided?
1. Into essential & accidental;
2. also absolute & relative;
3. intrinsical & extrinsical;
4. Inherent & Adherent, proper or Improper.
5. Likewise, Action & Passion.
6. Physical or natural civil & moral & supernatural.
Q. What is an essential Mode?
A. One inseperate from the Subject to which it belongs.
Q. What an Accidental?
A. That which is separable.

2. What is the Diff. between a primary & secondary essential Mode?

A. pr. essl Mode is the chief thing that constitutes any being in its particular nature & distinguishes it from other Beings

This is the Diff in ye Diff^n of things. A second^y essl Mode is any attribute, which is not of primary consideration, but follows from the essence This is call'd a Property. Volubil^y is the p (of Bo

2. What is an Accidental Mode?

A. That which may be separated from its subject—

Tho the Word property be limited sometimes to the secondary essl Mode is it not commonly applied to other some essential some Accid^t? A. Yes. So that there is a fourfold Distribution thus. technically expressd "Quod conve

toti, sed non soli; toti soli sed non simpliciter toti soli, et simpliciter."

Q. What is an Absolute Mode?

A. That which belongs to its Subject without respect to any other Beings: so roundness is the absol. Mode. of a Bowl

Q. What is a rel. Mode?

A. That arising from the Regard wch one Being has to another.

Q. WDW is not Being to be considered?

A. Also with respect to Substance & Mode

Q. How with respect to Subst.ce?

As excluding Substance & Modes too. pure nothing.

Q. How wth respect to Modes?

As Negation & Privation.

Q. How are Ideas divided?

According to their Original, their Nature, their Objects, & their Qualities

Q, What is the Division in Regard to their Original.

A, Into Sensible Intellectual & abstracted. Q, What is the Division Arising from their Nature —

A, Into simple, Complex, Compound & Collective. Q, What is a simple Idea?

A, That which exists in the Mind under an Uniform Appearance without having or Composition.

Q, What is a Complex Idea?

A. One made by joining together two or more simple, as a Triangle, a pen, a body, truth, or Virtue —

Q, What a Compound Idea?

A, One formed ~~made~~ of several Ideas of a different ~~form~~ kind within simple or Complex which usually are considered as Distinct single Beings. Thus a Man

Composed of Body & Spirit.

Q. What is the Diff. between a Compound Idea and a Universal one.

A. The first respects Comprehension the last its Extension.

Q. What is a collective Idea?

Q. How are Ideas divided with Regard to their Objects.

A. Into particular & Universal. A particular represents one thing only: A Universal represents a Common Nature agreeing to several particular things.

Q. What Is the Diff. between Ideas considered as Compound & Universal

A. In the first respect is had to all the Qualities attributes or parts contain'd in any Idea: In the last we have respect to the Subjects to which our Ideas extend,

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or the Individuals and species comprehe-
-ded under them.

The several parts of a Compound
Idea is called its Comprehension: the
Individuals to which the Universal
Idea is applyed is call'd its Extension

Q. May not a Universal Idea be con-
-sidered either as general or special.

A. Yes. And the first is call'd a Genus
the last a species.

Q. How are Ideas Divided with Regard
to their Qualities.

A. Into clear & distinct or Obscure &
confused learn'd or Vulgar perfect or
Imperfect true or false.

Q. What is a clear Idea?

A. That which represents the Object
of the Mind w.th full Strength & Evidence
and distinguishes it from all other Objects.

Q. What is an obscure Idea?

Q. What is meant by a complete Idea?

Q. What by a comprehensive Idea?

Q. What are the Means of communicating our Ideas Words considered as the Signs thereof

Q. Which are the Elementary parts of Language. A. The Names of simple Ideas.

End of 1 Volume

Q. Can simple Ideas be convey'd into the Mind by Words

A. No; ~~but though~~

Q. Are Words denoting simp. Ideas definiable?

A. No; but those standing for complex are.

Q. What is a simple Term?

A. One Word.

Q. What a Complex?

A. When more Words are us^d to denote one thing.

Q. What are common Words?

A. Such as stand for universal Ideas or a whole Ranke of beings, whether general or Special.

Q. What proper?

A. Such as agree only to a single Being.

Q. What are abstract, and concrete Terms?

A. The first expresses the Quality of a being without reference to ye Subject in w^h it is. The latter expressing the Quality do expr. or refer to some Subject.

Q. What are Equivocal Words or Terms?

A. Such as signify two or more diff^t Ideas or sorts of Objects.

Q. What are their princip^l Divisions?

A. 1. Such as are equivocal only in Sound; such

— such as are so only in writing; — and the equiv. both in writing & sound —

2, They are, as to their original equ. by accident; or by design.

3, And as they are taken in a general sense; or a limited —

4 or in a literal; or figuratively

Q, What is the purpose of Definitions?

A. To make known the mean. of Words standing for Complete Ideas.

Q, What do Words refer to?

A, Our own Ideas that of others & the real Beings of things.

Q, What is the Definition of ye Name?

A, An Explication of the meaning of any Term: It is not a real Definition which when joined wth ye Defini. of ye thing.

Q, In what respect is ye Definition of yt Name arbitrary? And in what not so?

It is Arbitrary with respect to our own Ideas; but not so in reference to the Ideas of others.

Q, What is ye Definition of ye thing?

A, An Explication of its nature & properties, so as to distinguish it from other Objects, and to represent it clearly to ye mind.

Q, How are we to form a definition of the thing?

A, We are to enumerate the Ideas out of wch the complex one is formed & to explain the Manner of their Combination. or,

1. To compare the thing to be defined wth other things most like it:

2. to Consider the most distinguishing diff.

3. To join the general and special Nature to the

Q, What are ye special Rules of a good definition

1, It must be universal

2, It must be proper and peculiar to the thing defined;

3 It must be clear & plain:

4 It must be short.

A Sifted by definitn to gain a clear and distinct conceptn of things; we may proceed to a complete Conception in all their parts.

Parts relate to same whole

Q. What is the distinction here?

A. 1. A metaphysical Whole, when the essence of a thing consists of the Genius, Differ-

2. A Mathematt or integral Whole ~~including all the essential modes, or propert contained in the comprehension of any Idea~~ when ye several parts are distinct from one another

3 A Physical or essential whole includg all the essential modes, or propert contained in the comprehensn of any Idea

4 A Logical, or universal, whose parts are all the particular Ideas to which this universal Nature extends.

Q. By what act of the Mind, do we attain to a comprehensive Conception of things?

By Abstraction

Q. How many kinds of Abstraction.

A. Two precisive & Negative

the first is when those things are con=sidered apart wh cannot exist so: the other is one when —

Q. How do form the Idea of Species?

A. By superadding a new Idea (the spe=cific diff.) to the Genus: — and in the inferior Species, the Specific difference to the nearest Genus.

Q. How is the Idea of an Individual formed?

A. By joining the lowest Species and Numeric difference.

Q. What is Judgment. 1st part 2nd

A. It is the simplest act of the Mind in determining the relations of things; when barely attending to its Ideas, & comparing any two, it immediately discerns their agreement or Disagreement.

p affirmatio vel negatio unius Idea de altera

Q, What are the Foundations of Judgment?
A, Tuition, Experience, & Testimony,
Q, What is the first Source of ye first two?
A, Scientifical Knowledge
Q, What of the other two?
A, Natural & Historical.
Q, What is the result of Judgment? or a Judgment expressed. A, A Proposition whereby two or more Ideas are affirmed to agree or disagree.
Q, What are the Constituent of a Prop?
A, The Subject predicate & copulative.
Q, Is it necessary always that these parts be literally express'd in Words?
A, No
Q, What Is meant by the matter of a Proposition?
A, The Subject and Predicate taken together.
Q, What is the form?
A, The Copulative.
Q, Which are the various Kinds of Propositions?

20 A, Universal & Particular
Affirmative & Negative
Pure & Modal
Absolute & Conditional
Simple & Compound
Sel Evident & Demonstrable

Q, What has the first Division a relation to?
A, The Subject of the proposition and it arises from the Quantity

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Q, What is a universal proposition?
A, That wherein the subject is some general term, taken in its full latitude; or accor=ing to the whole of its extension.

Q, What is a particular Prop.?
A, When the Subj. the some general term, has a Marke of limitation added.

Q. What is the criterion whereby to distinguish betw.n universal and particular prop.?
A. Where the predicate agrees to all the indi=
=viduals comprehend.d under the Idea of ye Subj. it is universal; where only to some or to some of the gener.l idea, it is particr.

Q. What is a Singular prop.?
A. When the Subj.t is a singular or individual term.

Q. To what class do these belong?
A. To the particular; for they are of the most particular kind.

Q. What is an Indefinite proposition?
A. With respect to universal terms — what may they denote?
A. A metaphy.l physical, and moral universality
— the first of no Exception. —
— the most admits accidental & pre=
= ternatural exceptions —
— the last also implies a few. —

Q. What is an affirmative prop.?

A. That which connects the predicate with ye Subject.

Q. What is a negative prop.?

A. That wch separates them.

We have then a fourfold Division of propns.

Q. What is it?

A. A Universal, affirmative, & Universal negative, Particular Affirmative, & particular negative; denoted by ye Vowels A, E, I, O.

Q. What is meant by the opposition of Propositions!?

A. Their differing in Quality tho' they have ye same subject and predicate. There are 3 Species of these <u>Contradiction</u>, <u>contrariety</u>, and <u>subcontrariety</u>.

Q. What is the Contradiction of Propns.?

A. The Opposit.n between a universal and part=ticl.r one; or between two singular prop.s. A and O, or E and I, are contrad.ry they differ in Quantity and qual.ty

Q. What is ye contrariety of prop.?

A. The opposit. betw.n two universals, as betw.n A and E they differ in Quality.

Q. What is the Subcontrariety?

A. The Opposit.n betw.n two particul.r as betw.n I and O.

Q. Are the Subaltern opposite?

A. Not properly: they are both particul.r and universal Propositions agreeing in Quality but not in Quantity; as A & I, or E and O.

Q. What is a pure proposit.?

A. One merely expressing the connection of the predicate w.th the subject.

Q. What is a modal prop.?

A. One including the way & manner of ye Connect.n

These Modes are four, necessity and con=
=tingency, possibility, and Impossibility.

Q. What is a single propositi.? (wch is sometimes
for a simple prop)

A. That wch has only one Subjct and one pr

Q. Is there any difference between a single
and a simple. prop.?

A. The latter distinctn has rather a respect
to the terms, as distinguished from a complex

— The Term added to the Subject of
a complex prop. if essential, or necessary to it
is called <u>explicative</u>: if it is not necess=
=arily connected wth the subject but limits
it to a particular part of its Extension, it is
<u>determinative</u>.

Q. What is a Compound prop.?

A. One made up of two or more Subjects
or predicates, or both.

Q. How many kinds of Compound propns are
there?

A, Two only, Copulative, and disjunctive.

Q, What is a copulative propos.?

A, When the Subjects and predts are linked together, that they may be all severally affirmed or denied of another.

Q, What is a disjunctive prop.?

A, That in wch Comparing several predicates wth ye same Subject we affirm one of them to belong to it, but leave the particular pred. undetermined.

Q, What is an absolute prop?

A, That wherein we affirm some property inseparable from the Idea of the Subj-

Q, What is conditional prop.?

A, Where the pred. is connected wth the Idea of the Subj. only upon some consideration distinct from that Idea-

Q, What is a Selfevident prop.?

A, Where the terms in wch it is expressd being understood, the Agreement or Disagreement of the Ideas compared is perceivd immediately

A. When the Predicate appears at first sight to agree to the Subj^t — or to be connected wth it.

Q. What is a demonstrable prop.?

A. One whose truth, tho not immediately perceived yet may be made appear by means of others more obvious.

These belong properly to ye third operation of the mind. —

Self evident prop^s being either speculative, or practical;

Q. What are they called?

A. The first, Axioms; the latter Postulates.

Q. Do demonstrable propos^s admit of a like distinction

A. They do.

Q. What is a demonst^ble speculative prop. termed? A Theorem.

Q. What a demonstrable prac^l one? A Problem

Q. What sort of Prop^s are Corollaries?

A. Plain deductions from Theorems or Prob=
=lems.

Q. What are Scholia?

A. Annotat^ns annexed to Definitions, propo=
=sitions or corollaries.

Q. What is ye Criterion of truth?

A. "A Clear perception or full Evidence
of the agreement & disagreement of our
Ideas to one another or to things."

Reasoning

Q. What is reasoning?

A. The deducing of some unknown prop^n. from
other previous ones evident & known.

Q. How many judgments in ~~an~~ every act of Reasoning?

A. Three & of course three Prop^s. —

Q. What are the expressions of our Reasonings termed?

A. Syllogisms.

Q. How many propositions in a Syllogism?

A. Three.

Q. What is ye Process here?

A, In two of them, the Ideas whose Relation we desire to trace, are compared, by means of the Application of an immediate Idea.

In the Conclusion the Ideas are accordingly connected or disjoin'd.

Q, What Name do the Ideas wth wch ye Intermediate is compared by?

A, The Extremes.

Q, What is the Intermediate or third Idea?

A, the middle Term. It is sometimes call'd the Argument.

Q, What is ye Minor Prop^n^

A, That wherein the lesser Extreme, minor term or Subject of the Conclusion compar'd with the middle Term.

Q, What is the Conclusion?

A, That Prop^n^ in wch the Extremes themselves are accordingly join'd or separated.

Q, In a single Act of reasoning must not the

premises be intuitive Truths?

A. They must.

Q. What are the Purposes we have chiefly in View in reasoning?

1. To rank Things in their universal Ideas?

2. To ascribe to them, consequently their formal attributes and properties.

Q. How are we to proceed in bringing things under general Ideas & Names?

A. We must first View the Idea denoted by the general name, & attend to its Characteristical marks: 2 compare this Idea wth ye Object under consideration observing wherein they agree or disagree.

Q. In the Constitution of a Syllogism what are we to consider?

A. The matter & form

Q. What is the Matter

A. It may be considered. immediate, and remote, the three prop^s^ constitute the first; the three terms the last.

Q. What is the form of a Syllogism.

A. The framing & disposing the premises according to just Principals, & the regular Inference of the Conclusion.

Q. What is the figure of a Syllogism?

A. The regular Determination of prop. according to their Quantity & Quality.

Q. How many figures?

Q. How many Modes in each figure?

Q. What is the disposition of the Middle term in each of the figures?

Q. How many kinds of Syllogisms are there.

A. They are divided according to the Question to be proved; accord. to their Nature & Composition & the Middle term.

Q. What is the Division according to the ~~Conclusion~~ Question?

A. Into A & E I and O

This is a Division according to ye Conclusion

Q. What is the general Proposition on wch they are founded?

A, Whatsoever is universally affirm'd or denied of any Idea may be affirm'd or denied of all the Particulars con=
=tain'd in the Extension of that Universal Idea.

Q. What is the Division of Syllogisms according to their nature and Composition?

A, Into Single & Compound

Q, What is a Single Syllogism?

A, One Made of three Propositions

Q, What is a Compound Syllogism?

A, One made of two Single Syllogisms

Q, How are Single Syllogisms divided?

A, Into Simple Complex and Conjunctive?

Q, What are the Simple

A, Those made of three plain Single or categorical Prop.s Q, What are the Axioms of Simple Syllogisms?

A. 1. Particular Prop.s are contain'd in Univer=
=sals & may be infer'd from them; but vice versa

Q, In ~~the~~ all Univ.l prop.s y.e Subject is univ.l

In all particular prop.s ~~are contain'd~~ the Subject is particular

3. In all affirmative Propn the predte has no greater Extension than the Subject — It is to be extend'd as a particular Idea.

4. The predicate of a Negative Propn is also any taken Universally.

Q. What are ye Rules of simple regular Syllogisms?

A 1. The middle Term must no be taken twice particularly, but once at least universally.

2. The terms in ye Conclusion must never be taken more universally than in ye Premises.

3. A negative Conclusion cannot be prov'd by two affirmative Premises.

4. If one of the Premises be negative the Conclusion must be so.

5. If one of the Premises be particular the Conclusion must.

6. From two Negative Premises no Conclusion.

7. From two particular Propns no Conclusion.

Q. What is a complex Syllogism?

A. One in wch ye middle Term is not connected with the whole Subject or predicate

In two distinct Propns but is intermingled And compared with them by parts or in a more confus'd Manner; as, Philadelphia is ye most proper Place of residence for the federal Council of America; the Congress left Philadelphia

Therefore the Congress —

Q. What other Syllogisms may be ranked under this Head?

A. such as are form'd of ye following Propns; Exclusive; Exceptive; Comparative Inceptive and Desitive and Modal.

Q. What is a conjunctive Syllogism?

A. That wherein one of ye Premises Viz, ye Major has distinct parts, joined by a Conjunction or some such Particle.

Q. How are these Subdivided?

A. Into Conditional; disjunctive; the relative; and the Connexive

Q. What is a conditional Syllogism?

A. That whose Major is conditional.

Q. In conditional Propns must not ye Ante=
=cedent contain some certain Condition
necessarily complying with ye Consequent
A. It must. See ye next page Is ye next Qu

Q. When is it Complete and Conclusive?
A. When the Subdivisions are just taking
in the whole general Idea; and the Examin
=ation perfectly extending to all the inferior
Classes or Parts.
This Species is connected wth ye Soites.

Q. What is a Prosyllogism?
A. When two or more Syllogisms are so
connected together, that the Conclusion of
ye former is the Major or minor of the follo
=ing.

Q. What is a Dilemma?
A. In General it may be defined an hypothet
Syllogism where the Consequent of the Major
is a Disjunctive Propn wch is wholly remov
in the Mind.
A Hypothetic or disjunctive Syllogism

This whole half Sheet of Questions comes before ye Question, Q. When is it Com=
=plete and Conclusive? almost at ye Top of ye 34th Page —

Q. How many Sorts of true Argumentation do then Syllogisms admit of?
A. Two, 1st We may argue from ye Position of the Antecedent to ye consequent.
2nd From the removing of the Consequent to the removing of the Antecedent.
Q. What is meant by removing the Antecedent or Consequent?
A. Not merely the Denial but ye Contradiction of it.
Q. When the Antecedent or Consequent are negative Propns how are they removed?
A. By an Affirmative.
Q. What are the false Sorts of Reasoning?
A. 1 From the removing of the Antecedent to ye removed of the Consequent.
2 From the Position of the Consequent to the Position of the Antecedent.
Q. What is a conjunctive Syllogism?
A. That whose Major is disjunctive.
Q. What is ye Manner of Arguing here?

A. From the Assertion of one of the Members, or predicates to the Denial of the rest or from the Denial of one or more to the Assertion of the remains

Q. What is a relative Syllogism?

A. That whose Major is relative; Thus, As the Parents so are the Children
But the Parents are Virtuous; Ergo

Q. What is a connexive Syllogism?

A. That in wch Subject or praedicate of whose Major two or more Ideas are so connected that if one of them be affirm'd or denied in the Minor the Consequent is evident.

Q. What is an Enthymeme?

A. A Mutilated Syllog^m in wd one of the premisses, being not only evident but familiar is omitted; as every Man is fallible. Therefore every Philosopher is so.

Q. Where you reason in immediate Conseq^ts is the Syllogism complete?

A. It seems to be so, and happens when the Connection between Prop^ns is such that

ye Admission of one necessarily implies the Admission of the other.

Thus, by admitting an Universal Propn we admit of all the Particulars comprehended under it.

Q. May not these Arguments too be conlisted as Enthymemes.

A, Yes; whose Major wch is conditional Propn is wanting.

Q, What is a Compound Syllogism?

A, One Made of two or more single Syllogms

Q, What are the Names of ye principal Kinds?

A, Epichirema, Dilemma, Prosyllogismus, & Sorites,

Q, What is a Sorites?

A, A Speciesc of reasoning in wch a great Number of Propns are so linkd together that ye predicate of one becomes stile ye Subject of ye Other - till ye Conclusion connects its predicate with the first Subject.

Q, How many Species of Sorites?

A, Two, it may be made of plain simple

Propns and also conditional. —

Q. What is ye Method of reasoning in ye Dialectical Socrates?

A. The series of Propns is conjoin'd together that ye Consequent of one becomes continual the Antecedent of the next; so that by establishing the Ancedent of the first Propn we establish the Consequent of ye last Propn; or by removing ye last Consequent remove also ye first Antecedent.

Q. What is an Epicheirema?

A. A Syllogism containing the Proof of the Major or Minor or both, before it draws the Conclusion.

Q. What is reasoning by Induction?

A. Informing universally concerning an Idea what was before Affirm'd or Deni'd separately of all several Subdivisions or parts.

P. S. Next begins ye aforesaid Question —

the antecedent of wc is ye Assertion to be disproved
And ye Consequent Enumerating all the Suppo=
=sitions upon which that Assertion can take
place - if then these Suppositions ought
to be rejected so must the Assertion.

Thus if God does not govern the World
it must proceed either from the Want of Imali=
=nation or of Power,

But it could not proceed from either
therefore

Q, How do we agree in this Species of Dilemma?
A, From ye Removal of the Consequent to ye
removal of the Antecedent.

Q, If the Antecedent of ye Major is an affirm
=ative Propn. Q, What will ye Conclusion be?
A, Negative & Vice versa

Q, Is a dilemma only used to prove the
Absurdity or inconvenience of some
Opinion and Practice?
A, It may be used in ye Way of direct & positive Truth.
Q, How may a dilemma be defective?

A. 1st When the Numbers of the division are well opposed or fully enumerated.

Q. When what is asserted concerning each part is not false.

3, When it may be retorted.

Q, What is meant by ye Proof of a Propn?

A, It is a Syllogism or Series of Syllogisms collecting that Propn from the know Evi=dent Truths.

Q. What is a Demonstration?

A, Proof ultimately founded on Definitions and self evident Truths.

Q, Are all Syllogisms whatever to plain simple Syllogisms?

A, They are in some of ye Figures.

Q, What is ye Process & Ground of Reasoning in the first Figure?

A. The Predicate of the Conclusion is universally affirm'd or denied of Some Idea In the Major Propn the Subject of the Conclusion ~~ought~~ ~~Necessarily~~ is affirm'd to make a part of the

Idea in the Minor Propn

Hence the Predicate of the Conclusion ~~is~~ (universally affirm'd or denied of some Idea in the Major Propn) ough necessarily to be affirm'd or denied of the Subject.

Q. This being the Process what is the Ground?

A. Whatever may be affirm'd or denied universally of any Idea, may be affirm'd or denied of every or any Number of its particulars. —

Q. In all Syllogisms of the first Figure if the Premisses be true the Conclusion must be so? A. Infallibly.

Q. Do the rules of Logic furnish sufficient Criterion for to distinguish between truth & falsehood? A. Unquestionably

Q. In what Manner?

A. By enabling us to judge with Certainty when a Propn is duly demonstrated

Q. What is y Distinction between direct Demonstration or Indirect?

A. In the latter we assume a Propn. contra=
=dicting what we mean to demonstrate
& then by a direct Process deduce some Absurd.
and so infer'd that its Contradicting is true
Q. What is probable Argument?
A. One whose Conclusn. is drawn thro. some pro=
=bable Medium.
Q. Have not Arguments been distinguish'd
by some into Artificial & Inartificial
A. yes; the first such as are taken from the natu
& Circumstances of things; this produces a
natural Certainty.
The last is the Testimony of another; and
this is either Original or Traditional
Q. Is there any other distinction of Arguments?
A. Yes: derived from the Middle terms used
in them. They are denominated from
the Object and manner of Address, accor.
=ding as it may be to our Judgement.
Faith - Ignorance professed Principles
Modesty and Passions.

Q, Do there any Distinction arising from the Premisses?
A, Yes in this Respect an Argument is either Uniform or mixed: according according as the Premisses are derived from the same or from different Springs of Knowledge.
Q, What is a Sophism?
A, A fallacious Argument under the Show of truth.
Q, What are the several Sorts?
A, 1. Ignoratio elenchi, or a Mistake of the Question.
2, Petitio principii or a supposition of what is not granted
3. Arguing in Circle
4 Non causa pro Causa or the Assignation of a false Cause.
5 fallacia accidentis.
6. Additio secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter
- arguing from what is true in particular Circumstances, to prove of same thing true simply & Absolutely.
the reverse of w̄ is
7 Arguing from a moral Universality as from Metaphisical or Natural.

8 Arguing from what is true only in a divi-
-ded Sense so that a Compounded – & the
reverse – there are Sophisms of Composition
and division

9. The Abuse of the Ambiguity of Words.

10. Imperfect Enumeration or a false
Induction. – – – – – –

Method

Q. What is Method?

A. The Order & Disposition of our Thoughts
relating to any Subject.

Q. What is the usual Division of Method?

A. Into Analytic & Synthetic – or mixed

Q. Wherein lieth the Diff. between ye two
Kinds of Methods?

A. The Analytic begins with the whole
Compound, and resolves it into its first
Principles.

The Synthetic begins with the
Parts, most simple Principles & general

Truths & leads to the Knowledge of the whole — proceeding from those simple Principles, to that wch is drawn from them or compounded of them.

Q. Why is the first called the Method of Resolution?

A. Because when truths are propos'd to the Mind in their Compounded State, just as they might have been discover'd; it traces things backs to their Source.

Q. Why is the latter call'd the Method of Composition.

A. Because taking the Principles & scattered Parts of Knowledge and regarding their Order & mutual Dependence, it Combines them into a System or Whole.

Q. Which of these is call'd the Method of Invention

A. The Analytic; because it observes the Order in wch our thoughts succeed each other in the Discovery of truth.

Q. Which is ye Method of Instruction

A, The Synthetic: because beginning with Intuitive truths, and proceeding by regular Infrances drawn from them.

Every Step brings Evidence along with it; and all along there is a clear perception of the Grounds on wch our Assumusts.

Q, Is not this also termed ye Method of Science?

A, It is in the use of it we arrive at Science; & In this Way ye parts of human Knowledge, Stiled Sciences, are most properly treated.

FINIS

Select Questions arising from Lecture 1st

on Metaphysics

Metaphysics, is ye Doctrine, or Science of Being, distinguished from Matter; and of the general affections & properties of Being. It explains ye nature of the human Mind; the Being & Attributes of God, & examines ye properties of all Beings abstractly considered.

1) To how many general Heads may human Knowledge be reduced? To Two: according as it relates to Things material, or to Things intelectual

2) Agreeably to these Heads, how may ye sciences be distinguished? Into two great Classes. No the first belongs to Natural Philosophy in its various parts; the mechanic Arts — Chemistry — Medicine & Agriculture. To ye last belong Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Natural Theology, Morals, Jurisprudence, Law, Politics, & ye fine Arts.

3) In order to be successful in Philo-enquiries what is ye first Step to be taken?

To consider the Nature of the human Mind The knowledge of this, is ye Foundation and Source of all other knowledge.

4) What is the human Mind? It is that in Man which thinks, remembers, reasons, & wills, yes; Its properties have no analogy to those of Body They are ever opposite and contradic^ry to properties of Body or Matter.

(1) Every Mode of thinking is intirely unlike any known Propes of Matter. (2) Matter is Com=pounded of distinct, tho, adjoining similar parts Every part has its own distinct form Motion &c, If one part may think, so may every part: and consequently is divisible and Subdivisible into many thinking Substances.

(3) The Soul is neither extended, nor divi=sible: and as are its properties so is its Nature simple. The Soul constitutionally feels itself to be distinct from the Body.

Can you give an account of the principal Powers of y^e Mind? — Understanding & Wills What are the principle Objects of y^e

Understanding & Will ? — Truth or Good? 49

Which are the Powers or Faculties of the understanding & in what order may they be enumerated

1/ The Powers we have by means of our external Senses —

2/ Memory —

3/ Conception —

4/ The Powers of restoring & analysing complex objects, and compounding those that are more simple.

5/ Judging —

6/ Reasoning —

7/ Taste —

8 Moral Perception & lastly Consciousness —

Does ye Word Power necessarily imply" Operation?

Every Operation implies Power but not vice versa.

What is ye Diff. between ye Words faculty & Habit?

Faculty is an original power but Habit an acquired one.

What is ye Power of ye Mind called wch is necessary to our being able to acquire Habits?

Capacity —

What is ye Diff. between things in the Mind & things external to ye Mind? —

Things in the Mind are such as the Mind is ye Subject of: thus its power, Operations, & faculties. — Other Things are said to be external.

Is there any Diff. between Perception and Conceptions,?

Perception is properly applied to ye Evidence we have of external objects by our Senses. It implies also a full Conviction of ye Existence of the Objects. It is not with Respect to Conception.

Is Perception also Diff.t from Rimembrance & Consciousness? It is.

What is ye Meaning of the Word Impression as applied to the Mind?

It signifies some change produced in it by ye Operation of an external Cause.

What is Sensation? An Act of the Mind distinguishable from all others by this, that it has no Object distinct from the Act itself. — This in Pain we can say, that ye pain we feel is one Thing & that our feeling is another Thing.

The Same may be applied to every other Sensation —

Are not Perception & Sensation generally considered as one & ye same Operations —

In common Life they are not distinguished But Phil. accuracy requires a Distinction

Is not ye Word feeling sometimes used to signify ye same thing as Sensation —

Yes; this its second meaning according to the first is the perception we have of external Objects by ye sense of Touch firmly est attested

Amon ye Operations of ye human Mind wh is ye most familiar? The Perception of external Objects —

How is the Perception caused? By Impression upon ye organs of Sense ye Nerves & Brain.

Are these Impressions absolutely necessary as the efficient Cause of Perception?

No; but in our present State perception is confined to this Process

In Perception are these Impressions made on ye Mind like those made on the Body? No —

In Perception is there any Diff. as to the Manner

In wt impressions are made on the Organ of Sense? Yes; some Impressions are made immediately on the Organ by the Object; others only thro a Medium

From wt Sources are all our Ideas derived

— BEING. Wherein consist the Diff. Between a Primary & direct perception and a reflex & subsequent one — A Primary and direct perception is that wch arises when any Object is first presented to the Mind. A Reflex one is that wch tho new & of itself distinct yet depends on or implies some previous Ideas. But as Perception cannot properly be applied to Object that are in ye Mind itself: we should here use some other word

Whence arise our Ideas of external Objects?

Which are ye universal concomitant Ideas, that may attend any Idea whatever

Duration and Number

Which ye Ideas accompanying most different perceptions

Extension, figure, motion, & Rest,

What sensible Qualities can be perceived only by their respective single Senses and not by more?

Colours, Sounds, Tastes, Smell, Heat & Cold.

Of the primary Qualities our Senses give us a direct & distinct Notion: of the Secondary they give us only a relative, and consequently obscure notions.

Questions arising from Lect. 2nd

Whence arises the Difficulty of attending to the Operation of our own minds?

From their Number and quick Succession: from the early acquired Habits of attending to external Objects. — While we attend to the Object the Operation escapes our notice

Has that Branch of Philo. wc relates to the human mind been carried to as great perfection as many other branches of Science

It certainly has not.

How would you judge of ye Degree of Maturity that any Science is brought to?

By its containing a System of Principles & Constructions.

54 What is the distinction among the sensible Qualities?

Into primary and secondary;

The first includes those recieved by more sensi than one: the latter refer to the rest: where there is nothing in the external Object like the Ideas they excite. These last are properly sensible qualities: the other are rather affec= =tiones specierum sensilem comitantes.

Why are they called primary?

Because they may be naturally supposed to exist in the things themselves just as they appear: & all yᵉ Power that Bodies have of exciting sensible Ideas, depends upon them.

Of what kind of Science are primary Qualities more immediately the Object?

Mathematical. The nature of secondary Qualities is a proper Subject for Phil. Enquiry. And herein considerable Progress has been made.

Wether are yᵉ Sensations belonging to primary or secondary qualities an Object of our Attention

Those belonging to secondary: They are not only Signs of yᵉ Object perceived but they have a great Share in the Notions we form of it.

Are there any other immediate Objects of Perception besides primary & Secondary Qualities of Bodies?

According to Dr Reed they fall one or ye other ye following ~~two~~ classes /1/ Certain or Conditions of our Bodies /2/ Mechanical Powers or forces /3/ Chemical Powers medical Powers or Virtues /4/ vegitable & animal Powers

Do our Senses admit of Improvement? Those wch afford us Agreeable Sensation, or subject us to disagreeable, admit of none they require none: those wch give us Information of things that concern us may be Improved by Use & Exercise.

Also, they may be improved.

/1/ By a due Care of ye Organ of Sense. —

/2/ By an accurate Attention to ye Objects of Sense. —

/3/ By Instruments contrived by Art

/4/ By Discovery the ~~con~~ connexion between ye sensible Qualities of Object their more latent Qualities

What is Memory?

An Original Faculty by wch we have an Immediate Knowledge of things past.

Is it not as difficult to account for this as it would be for ye Prescience of things?

Quite as much so – How is our Notion & Belief of Duration Obtained? By Memory. – What is Identity? A Relation between a Thing which is known to have existed at another Time. Can Identity be applied to our Pains, Pleasures, Thoughts, or Operation of our minds?

Not in its proper Sense.

What is the Diff. between the Evidence we have of our own Identity and that of other Persons, or of Objects of Sense, the first is Grounded on Memory: the last on Similarity.

Select Questions on Lect 3d

How do you describe the Will?

That Power quite different from Sense, by which we resolve and determine ourselves to such Objects or Actions as are grateful & pleasing and w equal Freedom avoid or Contract. Which are its principle Acts or primary motions? —

What did y Ancients mean by the rational Appetite?

The Will and to it they referd the calm Motions and Affections of the Soul as they

did the Turbulent Motion or passionate Desire and passionate Aversion to the sensible Appetite that is mostly a simple Wish? What by efficacious Volitions? The former is barely the first desire or Inclination the latter, upon finding that what is agreeable may be obtained & is an effectual desire or first determination. Can there be any deliberate & in View? No but there may be about this Means What is meant here by the Ultimate and in Happiness,

How is Liberty defined?

A Power to act or not to act as we please or it is a power of acting with rational complacency by Motives

Do our first Desires or aversion arise from or depend on our own Choice,

No; but the Nature of things as they appear agreeable or disagreeable.

How many Kinds of Liberty?

1/ natural, or a Liberty of Choice or that its volitions are not invincibly determined by any foreign Cause 2/ External Liberty or a Liberty of action rendering our Volution effectual. — 3/ Phil. & comists in a prevailing

Disposition to act according to the Dictate
of Reason. /4/ moral described already /5/
complete: it consists in the Union of natural
external, moral, and Philosophical.

What is the Object of ye Will

Good either real or apparent. How many
kinds of Good are there. Which are the Princi
=ple Bents or disposition of the Soul.
They below most of them to some of the Class
of Perception already mentioned & may be
thus arranged /1/ Love of Life or Self pre
=servation /2/ The social Affection /3/ Natural
Affection towards Offspring love of our Country
or Friends in narrower Attachment /4/ Love
of Character, Reputation, & Fame, /5/ Moral
Sense or Consciousness. /6/ A religious Sense
and Propensity, Taste for Novelty, Grandeur
Beauty, harmony, regularity, & Variety
in all the fine Arts. /7/ Love of truth averse
from Ignorance falsehood & Error. /9/ Sense
of Ridicule. What Power have we to direct
and controul these? Reason. Hath ye Body
an Influence on ye Mind.

What are reckoned ye prevailing Constitution
of the Body? These four — The sanguine Melancholy
Phlegmatic & the Choleric What is meant

By ye ruling Passion — However we to 59
account for the Power wch our Minds have over
our Bodies. We resolve it into. "a Divine volition
in such & such Instances to produce Motion
in our Bodies Corresponding to ye Volitions of
our Minds." By what Argument would you
prove the Souls existed in a future State &
its Immortality? There are metaphysical
arguments and moral. The first are drawn
from its simple uncompounded indivisible Nature:
from its having a beginning of motion with
in itself: from the different or opposite Properties
of matter and Mind: — The prodigeous —
activity of the latter, — The moral
Arguments are drawn from Analogy
from the moral Constitution & Phanomena
of the human Mind: from the moral Attributes
of GOD: and from the present Course of
things — From Lect 4th Ontology
What? The Science of Being in general
explains? Its properts Relations & Affections.
What is meant By ye word BEING?
What ever doth or may exist. What is ye Diff.
between the Word existence & Essence" — or is there
any. — Is there any Medium between
being & not Being? No; ye^t something

seems to be of a Middle Nature; such as Relation possibility and Impossible Things external Denomin^ns etcetera —

What is a relation? The Notion arising from ye Consideration of comparing one Idea with another;

Has it any Archetype? None separate from ye Objects compared & their affections & Actions. —

What do you call the Objects compared? The Term of which one is ye Subject or relative the other the Correlate. What is the Diff. between Possibility & Impossibility? A. Possibility respects ye Idea as connected together whose parts agree among themselves — When there is no Object there is only pure Possibility —

Impossibility is —

What is ye Ground or Cause of Possibility? A. The Power & Perfection of GOD.

From Lect 5th

What are Metaphysical Axioms? Most general self evident immutable Propositions:

as "Nothing has no properties"

Axiomata duo utilissima; "Omne ens extitit" et Soli enti vera Qualitas

but Affectio aut Actio est Subiunda Radix Possibilitatis —

Can it wth any propriety be said y^t any Axioms are innate?

Are not all Abstract & Assumative Prop^ns wch Things are ye Subjects, not Ideas, Conditional?

Yes; for ye Existence of ye Object is understood as an antecedent Condition without wch they are n^t true.

What is ye Criterion of Truth? "Mente congenita intelligenda vis." Is there any one principle of human Knowledge antec^nt in order of time to every other Principles? Is it possible to doubt concerning immutable Truths.

From Lec 6th

Attributes of Being uniquely call'd Catholic Properties — Which are these? Unity, Truth, Goodness & a Reference to time & place — 2. What is Unity? A. That Property whereby a Being is individie in itself & stands seperate from every other — 2. How many Kinds of it? A. Two specific & numerical. 2. What are the Opposites of Unity & Identity? Multiplicity & Diversity. —

Q. What is Truth?
Q. What is Metaphysical Truth? It consists in things being w^t it. Q. What is Physical Truth?
Q. What is Logical Truth? The Agreement of a proposition wth ye Things themselves.
Q. What is a moral Truth?
Q. What is a Metaphysical Physical & moral Goodness
A. Metaph. Goodness consists in a Beings possessing its essential Attributes. Phys. Goodness consists in affording pleasure without hurt to any Nature capable thereof — Moral is — Q. How is Goodness or Perfection distinguish'd? A. Into Absolute & respective or limited — Q. What constitutes the Perfection of a Being — A. The Union of Truth & Goodness. Q. How may time or Durations be considered? Either as prior or posterior permanent or successive. Permanent belongs to GOD alone — Q. Into how many respects may a thing or Being be prior to another? A. In the Order of Time, nature, place, Dignity, Knowledge. Q. What is y^e Diff. between Space & place. A. The first belongs ~~to created Spirits~~

~~it is completive~~ Q. to Bodies the other to Spirits?
Q. What is meant by circumscriptive Space. A. It is ye same as ye Place — Q. What Definitive —
A. That it belongs to created Spirits it is re=
=pletive — Q. Which is ye? it is without Extension and Belongs to GOD alone

From Lecture 7th

Q. Which are ye Chief Divisions of Being by some call'd distinct properties? A. Whole & parts dependent & Independent necessary & contingent simple & Compound finite & infinite perfect & imperfect Cause & effect Subject & adjunct. Power and Act: Genus and Species.

Why are these call'd distinct properties?
A. Because either one or ye other separately belongs to all being: Q. What is a Metaphysical Whole? What a Phisical a Mathematical a Logical?
A. A Metaphysical Whole is wn ye Essence of a thing consists of two parts, the Genus & Diff.
A Physical includes all ye essential Modes or properties contain'd in ye comprehension of an Idea.
A Mathem: whose parts are distinct & may

Subsist each a part. Logical or universal whose parts are all particular Ideas to ie this universal Nature extends.

Q. When is a Being said to be dependent & when independent

Q. What is absolute Independency & limited Independentia, perfectionem arguit, absoluta Absolutam Respectiva Respectivam.

Q. What is ye Diff betwen necessary & contingent? or rather Voluntary Necessity ~~to~~ is yt ie has no Dependence on ye Will?

Q. How many kinds are there of Necessity? Internal & external – the internal is call'd antecedent & is inherent in ye very nature of a Thing It is also call'd absolute.

The external Necessity is call'd subsequent or hypothetic qualem aliam prius positam necessario consequitur. ——

That is finite & infinite – can fin & infin. agree to all properties of Being. No; that is no infin. quen blue Yellow &c. Q. In how many respects may Beings or Properties of Beings be infinite?

In regard to Number, duration, perfection & Extension.

N) celebris est divisio in rationales necessarias et contingentes. —

And the Deity alone in his Being & Perfection

Q. What is a Cause & an Effect? Q. How many kinds of Causes? ## Efficient & final are properly Caus. The Material & formal are not properly Causes

Q. How are efficient Causes divided? Into first & second principal & less principal internal & external necessary & contingent proximate & remote

Q. What are ye Axioms relative to Causes & Effects?

1" Omnis Causa est res vera sive existens,,

2" Omnis Causa suo Affectu prior est si non tempore saltem Natura,,

3" Nulla res sui est Causa.

4" Neque plura res sibi Mutuo sunt Causa: sive in Causis non est Circulus,,

5" Ubi primum agit Causa sine ullo temporis intervallo venus ejus affectus existit

6" Nulla est in re facta perfectio quam non possideat ipsa Causa,,

7" Nihil quisquam agit causa quavis, qua utique parti

Manet indifferens. —

8" Nulla Causarum Series infinita"

Q. What is a final Cause? A. The End for wch a Thing is done. Q. Wherein consists the Liberty of Causes wch act advisedly & purposely? That is a free Cause wch can do w^t it chooses or abstain from w^t it does not choose whatsoever may be the Motive.

Q. Wherein then consists the Liberty of free Agents? A. In being determined by rational Motives & acting wth rational Complacency.

Q. Has the Will a Self determining power.
A. It seems to have it in Matters of Indifference

Q. What is the finis cujus" & finis cui"? as the Schoolmen speake —

Q. Wither are we determined by Reason or Sense to pursue the End in View? —

Q. How is act & Power distinguished? A. Into Being, doing, & Suffering. —

Q. What is an Immanent Act? —

Q. What is a Act. —

FINIS

Notes from Dr. Rush's Lectures

Novr 4th 1794

the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

FINIS

Cure of fevers in a convalescent State –

Cordial Drinks, Porter, Change of Place and Drs – Avoid Purging – Sickness in the Morning prevented by eating as little – Swelling of the Legs removed by rubbing them upwards only in the Morning

In Crisis of Fevers keep up by artificial Stimuli to keep the Patient from Sinking by Debility

Intermittent State of Fever

Divd. into Quotidian, tertian & Quartan
Intermit. are sometimes Inflamy. for
Inflammatory State of the Air
In Typhus fevers the Excitement & Excitability is little but in Intermit – it is in each which constitutes the Diff. of Debility in the two fevers –

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Cause of ye Recurrence of Intermittents.
Dr Brown says its owing to the Return of Debility
Dr Rush says its owing to an Association of Motion
Perhaps the Secretion of Bile will assist
us. Dr Cullen says Habit has a
deep seated Action in the System.

Cure

Div^d into two parts 1 Moderate the
Paroxysm 2 Prevent the Recurrence
In order to know an Intermit^t fev^r any other
fever at its beginning. fr^m the Chilly State
being longer also more pain in the head.
Patients should lie down during the
Paroxysm. Opium is an excellent
Remedy during a Paroxysm.

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1 Prevent the return

Remedies are
either 1 Palliative 2 Radical

Opium given in Dos of 5 or 6 Drops every
hour — Leaves of ye Stramonium
applied to ye Ancles

Tonics — Stimulate warm Drinks —
Rides on horseback cures an Intermit
Sometimes if rid just before the
Paroxysm — Vandus Aromatics — Cold Bath
Sprinkles taken to bread — Nights — Lightning —

Bark given half an hour before the
attack in Dos: ℥ss in Substance —

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if the Bark purges combine Opium if it binds a little Rhubarb.

Blisters useful. Vomits –

Purges of Calomel & Jallap –

When Bark nauseates – Use weak Stimuli as Tinct. Myrrh – Camomile Tea – if these all fail Bloodletting – Mucous Urine &c –

Intermittents degenerate ~~into~~ sometimes under Dysentery & turns on the Bowels and is what Dr Sydenham calls Febris intervena & requires bleeds to subdue it

Coma & apoplexy are sometimes Symptoms of Intermitt

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I once saw a tertian Apoplexy —
this yielded to Blisters afterwards
Bark —

Convulsions are symptoms of Intermit
also Inflam^n Congestion — and by
Bloodletts — Cholera & Headach Symp^s
also —

I saw an Intermit and Gonorrhea
alternate in each other —

Dr Clytorn says Intermit. are con=
=tagious

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Prognosis of fevers

Abscess - favourable -

Fever drying up favourable

Gonnorrhœa sometimes disappears in fever - Priapism is a good sign -

Hippocratic Countenance is a bad sign

The Moon has some Influence on the System -

Rush believes in critical Days and says Dr Mitchell observed them in the yellow fever of Virginia -

An Exacerbation on an even Day is more Violent than on an odd -

Prognosis from Symptoms - 1 When the Pulse is above 130 always fatal - Quick Pulse the hand is unfavourable

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an Alarming Symptom when the Patient will lie on his back & pushes himself down in the Bed to get his feet out –

Shrill Voice or Aphonia bad – Drawling of the Voice good – Sullen look. bad Sign a silent Delirium –
Good Temper good in the beginning of fever but ~~Irritability~~ in the ~~[illegible]~~ favourable
Swollen Ears bad. Picking the Bedclothes bad –
Glassy Eyes bad –
double Vision bad – Noise in the Ears bad – an Extension of the Senses bad –
Sounds to the touch favourable
Sensibility to Cold Air good.
Asking for those things wch he is not habituated to bad Sign – cold Breath bad Sign –
~~Rattles fatal~~ Noise in swallowing bad Sign
Dark coloured Tongue unfavourable
also Tremor of it
Moisture on ye Tongue first appears at its edges –
Viscid Matter sticking to the Teeth. bad –

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Sneezing and Gaping favourable
Spitting favourable –
Sleep Night or Morns if refresh^s favourable
Return of Appetite favourable
Subsultus Tendinum bad
Return of an old Chronic Pain favourable
Coldness on the Wrist bad – it generally
begins there in a tendency to Death
– Ebrion – Death happens in 36 hours –
Acidity in fluids – & Debility –
Coldness of Arms unfavourable
an Appetite for Snuff, Tobacco or any other
Habit –

Pale Urine bad – dark Coloured bad –
cloudy good – Suppression bad –

No smell in Stools bad
Black stools bad –

Smell in of Stools of Diarrhea & bilious
Complaints good

Involunt^y Stools bad.

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A Discharge of Wind good Sign
Partial Sweats bad –

Moisture & softness of Skin good Sign
abscess are favourable – Partial Mortifications –

Phisiology –

Animal Heat – (Life consisted in
Motion & the Stimuli acting upon the
he before observ'd)

Do – supposed it consisted in a fermentation
of the Blood –

a Patient dying in contagious fevers
all heat after Death as soon as in any
it proves it does not depend fermentation

the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

all Animals proceeds the fermentual air. is a compound -

2 Dr Martin supposes it to depend on friction on the fibres of the Vessels - Cream is made into Butter not by friction but by fermentation -

The Blood does not move to sufficient Velocity -

The heat in ye Extremes tho ye Velocity is not so great as near ye heart ye that is the same -

Dr Rush supposes Animal heat to depend on Combustion -

Dr Black -

Phlogiston does not exist in the body but in the Air acting upon it -

Two - Phlogisticated air red into the Lungs & decomposes their contents heat -

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combustion is produced in the follow. Manner
Viz –

The Lungs is ye Chimney for our heat –
animal heat depends ~~in Quant.~~ upon
the Quant. of Air rec'd – in Respiration
the red Colour of ye Blood is owing to the
action of dephlogisticated Air –
Phlogisticated Air is less warm than
dephlogisticated Air –

It appears from the ~~exp~~ greater the
Quant. of dephlogisticated Air applied
the greater the heat –

Fish – Snails – &c – wond die without Air –
a Toad Dr Walker kept liv'd in a Stone

the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

Animal Heat is nearly the same in all pts. of the Body - rather greater ~~than~~ near the Lungs -

Uses of Animal Heat - 1

2 preserve the fluid^ity of Blood -
3 to promote Solution of food -

5 To give Sensibility to the Muscles -

The Life of the Body consists not only Life & Heat

Respiration

Motion div^d into volunt^y & Involunt^y.

Involuntary Motion is the action of Heart Brain, Lymphatics & Secretions

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the Volunt^y are of the Limbs — NB —

I wish I could apost the Idea of the Influence of the Will

But I can't

Because it is altogether hypothetical

Because in Children the Volunt^y Motions in Children are perfect —

I know of no other cause of Voluntary Motion except their greater irritability to be operated on by Stimuli applied —

Respiration consists of 2 Parts. 1 Inspiration 2 Expiration —

Bronchiæ are most sensible of any part of the Lungs —

the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

The parts of the Lungs exposed to the air.

Causes of Respiration – 1 An Uneasiness after every Inspiration –

It serves to convey off a Vapour from y Body – & use in the Circulation of Blood –

Respiration performed w̄ y greatest force in Sleep – on account of the sluggish Motion of the Blood

Female in Respiration moves the Chest more than a Male

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Laughing is a convulsive Motion —

Yawning — serves to accelerate the Circulation

Laughing is very necessary to health — particularly in the Evening —

Voice and Speech —

Parts used in the Performance — Larynx Trachea & Glottis —

Sounds —

The Circulation

The Blood after —

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Physiology

Lymphatics Yellow Irritability -

Sensibility is in proportion to the No. of Nerves in the Part

a case in the Hospital - An old Woman Nurses return'd after leaving for some Years -

nervous System continued -

Cause of Muscular Motion

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Impression produce Motion & Thought –

Do Thyself –

Sympathy – –

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Sensations -

Sense of Taste - Confined to the tip & Edges of the Tongue -

Rush supposes that the frontal Sinus have no share in the sense of Smelling the Effluvia of the Goal tar will adhere to Wood for many Months.

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Rush says there are but seven original Odours –

Dr Haller mentions a case of a Man who having lost his Sense of Smelling could distinguish Odours by his Stomach –

Sense of Seeing

To the Eye –

There are five Coats – Scleroticca, choroides – conjunctiva – Corneca – Iris & retina –

the vitreum and crystalinum –

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Light.

Is Matter -

yellow green

red, Orange, blue - Indigo violet

A Body which admits all the Rays to pass thro' it - is call'd transparent

The Angle of Reflection is equal to the Angle of Incidence

The Rays fall upon the Cornea at all times - form pass to the Retina and form an Image ~~an~~

Myopes -

Vision is in its most perfect State when we are able to read a book at the Dist. of a foot from the Eye -

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Dr Monro - Mentions, he saw two cases
where the Pupils contracted by darkness

Grey & blue Eyes are most common
in the Northern Climate and the
black the Southern Climates -

Animals - live in the dark because they
have an extensive dilatted Pupil a shining
Choroides and sensible Retinea

the vitreum and diaphanum -
the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

Sense of Hearing-
& Nature of Sound

Sound is a vibratory it is com=
=municated to the drum of the Ear
by means of the Air the Earth assists
also. Water is a Vehicle of Sound.

The most solid & elastic Bodies are
most sonorous. Tense Bodies also.

Sounds either acute or grave.

The Bones of the Ear of a Child is
a large as 5 Months old as an
adult.

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Pneumonia – Verso – i, e, acompanies
it a Sinochus – It is sometimes a Symptom
of Typhus –
it comes – on
The Danger from Inflam.ty Complaints is Effusion
While there is any tension in the Pulse
Bleeding must be us'd
Pulse is sometimes slow –

Pneumonia Typhoides –
Even
~~If~~ the Pulse is tense Bloodletting –
Ones enough – Bark, Wine, Opium
&c must then be us'd

The Serum and Cruor separate –
the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

Physiology of the human Mind –

The Mind div^d into certain Faculties – Lis in the Will of Deity that the Soul –

By the human Mind I mean all it Faculties –

The Faculties – Memory – Imagination Will – &c

The moral Faculties – Dr Reid

Divides into active & passive –

All the Motions of the Mind is induced by the Action of external Objects – a certain Density of the Brain occasions the Diff. in the Mind

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~~Passage of Chyle~~

Memory, Imagination, Will -
and the -
from the Phænomena of Dream
it appears that every Motion of
the Mind had a particular
seat in the Brain -

Every thought has a certain Motion
peculiarly

Every faculty depends on a certain
Medium in the Brain -

There is a certain texture in the
Brain which is most favourable
for conservable as to quick
Impressions

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the Serum and Diaphanum -

the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

Memory divd into Words - Naming Numbers and Ideas -

For the Text see Dr Beattie

Mr recalls Ideas --

The Moral faculty has been blended with Conscience -

The Moral faculty determines upon the Moral Conduct of others Whereas Conscience determines upon the The Moral Conduct of ourselves

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The Moral faculty seated in the Will
Conscience in the Mind -

Sense of Deity. signifies a great first
Cause by which we are capable of
acting -

Conscience - seated in the Will
and has nothing to do in the Imagin-
= ation

The Goodness of a Supreme Being
depends upon the -

rational & Moral Faculties -

the Serum and Diagiamenum -

the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

The Operations of the Mind.

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Sleep -

1 Prox. Cause - 2 The Phenomena during 3 Remote Cause -

Causes inducing Sleep are either direct or indirect -

Long & painful Exercises of the Mind induce Sleep indirectly also certain Evacuations as Bloodlet.g Spit &c - Narcotics - Exercise - the falling of Rain on the Roof induce Sleep

Phenom. an Abstraction of Sensation and Voluntary Motion - hunger and thirst are suspended for the most part in Sleep

The Diminution of heat in Sleep according to Dr Hunter is 1° Farenheit

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the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

6 or 7 hours is long enough to sleep.
1st. Causes are the Abstraction
of the Natural Stimuli

Dreams

The

Pleasures of the Mind -

1st of the Memory -

The Proximate Cause -

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Phthisis Pulmonalis

Three States - ~~hectic~~ Hectic, Inflam'y, & Tyfoles.

Aliment

2 Kinds - Animal and Vegetable.

Veg: Aliments.

FINIS

the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

FINIS

the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

FINIS

Notes from Dr Kuhn –

Exanthemata –

Small Pox – of 2 Kinds – distinct & confluent
the most unfavourable Small Pox –

The eruptive fever of ye distinct –
comes on w heat & chill – pain in ye back
& sickness of stomach headach
– as ye Pox come on a swelling of the face
at this time there is a soreness of
the throat –

In the confluent – the Symptoms are
more violent no great remission
in the fever – the pock does not rise
as in the distinct – and suddenly seems
to take place generally –

Cure

Strict Antiphlog. Regn cool air –
Emetics in eruptive fever is useful

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[illegible] and diaphoretics –

the serum is a yellowish liquor, not

Bleed is highly necessary - in any stage
when the head and Lungs are affected
but if the confluent fumes to come
on Bark & Elixr. vitriol will prevent
Elixr vitr. - highly useful in this
Disease - Veg. acids - opening the
Pustules - the Temperature should
be rather cool - free circulation
of the Air - the floor should be
sprinkled in Vinegar - H C & C -
the Bowels should be kept free
during the whole Disease -
in the Difficulty of Breathing
Blisters should be applied to the
stomach -

Antimonial wine confluent
to accession the spitting up of Matter
collected in the throat -

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Convulsions – occasioned by Irritation
or the height of fever –
When they arise from ye former – Laudan
When from ye latter Bloodletting –
When ye Patient is restless convulsive
the Opium is very useful –
When Coma comes on great Danger
is to be apprehended –

Inoculation –

at Constantinople a Woman first
began the Practice –
The Circumstances attend to ou –
in Innoculation –
The Matter – 2 the Patient – 3
the Season – 4
The Matter from Persons healthy ought
always to be chosen
Children under two Years should be
innoculated between 2 & 3 Month
of their Age or else not till after 76
the venom and diaphoretic –
the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

they have tried -

Various Sentiments respecting to Preparation has been offered - but Dr Dimsdale gives - Calom.e & & and forbids animal Diet - the Mother should diet -

gr. gr.
Calom. 1 Tart Emet. 2 Apples Chalk div.d into 8 Powders & given every Morning to Children - the Child should take it every Morning after the Inoculation -

The Season most favourable - from the Middle of September -

~~first~~ introduce the point of a lancet impregnated in Matter just enough to draw Blood - in 2 or 3 Days if Inflam. does not take place - Inoculat. should be repeated -

If the Arm is much inflamed use a little Cold Water or Sacch. Sat.

In the Eruptive Fever is uncertain but the most common period is from the 7th to 10th Days

as soon as the eruptive fever comes on the Drug should be adapted to it but Cold should not be too freely applied — for I have observed it very pernicious

delivered at Mechanism. — Its appearance when taken from a person perfect health is of a brownish red venal, and of Arterial a bright, florid scarlet — this difference is so remarkable that it amounts thought the two fluids to be essentially distinct one from another — after it has ~~separated~~ stood a while, it separates into Serum and Crassamentum — the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

after the Inoculation — every Morning

The Season most favourable — for the Middle of September —

~~fast~~ introduce the point of a lancet impregnated in Matter just enough to draw Blood — in 2 or 3 Days if Inflam. does not take place — Inoculat. should be repeated —

If the Arm is much inflamed use a little Cold Water or Sacch. Sat.

Compend

of

Doctor Wm. Shippen's Lectures

introductory to

Anatomy

delivered at

that it receives
the first, and particular
any component parts of
the Mechanism. — It ap-
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FINIS

Lecture 1st. On the Blood.

Blood is a gummy, heterogeneous fluid, easily miscible with water — it was thought by ye ancients to be ye seat of ye soul as we see by ye Jewish institution — and Dr. Harvey has employed a whole Chapter in defence of this opinion, and to prove that it receives ye vivifying principle ye first, and parts with it ye last of any component parts of ye human Mechanism. — Its appearance when taken from a person in perfect health is of a brownish red if venal, and if Arterial — a bright, florid scarlet — this difference is so remarkable that ye ancients thought ye two fluids to be essentially distinct one from another — after it has ~~separated~~ stood a while, it separates into Serum and Crassamentum — the Serum is a yellowish liquor, not

glutinous, not so fluid as water, and of a fattish taste – it is coagulable in Spt. of Wine – and by ye heat of Boiling water – when coagulated ye coagulum is of ye colour and consistence of ye white of an egg when fried, and a few drops of a whitish liquor remains –
The colour of this coagulum being similar to ye blood generally called buff coloured, has given some persons room to think, that this appearance was caused by ye heat of a fever – this opinion may be easily confuted, for ye heat that is sufficient to coagulate ye serum would inevitably destroy ye patient if continued for a very few hours.

The cruramentum is ye red globules of ye Blood united by a glutenous Medium called ye Coagulable Lymph, this meeting with a substance of some degree of tenacity, viz, the red globules of ye Blood, unites with it and being specifically heavier than the

Serum, ye Flesh precipitates —

If ye Blood be stirred while warm, ye Lymph will by its glutinous quality stick to what ever it is stirred with, and forms a substance in appearance not unlike fibres, red, at first, but when washed with water, becomes allmost white — the red Globules, for want of this medium, unite with ye Serum, and form a red Liquor, not so fluid as the Serum, nor so dense as ye Cruramentum —

When ye Serum is absorbed in some one of ye arteries, its Coagulable Lymph is the origin of a Polypus, which when taken out of the arteries is first red, but when washed it become whitish —

Lewenhoek thought that the red part of the Blood was composed of seve: five Globules of Serum making one of Blood, six of Lymph making one of Serum, and so on, to ye end of his calculations, — he carried this matter so far a

6

to even say he saw them — this however must have been merely an imaginary division.

Blood collected in a vessel, is red on the surface, at ye bottom, of a dark purple — from this we may conclude that ye dark colour of the Blood is occasioned by ye action of ye Air in the Lungs — and on its superficies when drawn — Dr Hunter filled a vial of Blood so as to surround the Cork, — on examining some time afterwards, he found that a globule of Air had entered the Phial, and wherever ye globule had touch:ed ye fluid, it was red, and the rest, of a dark colour, as before described —

In Frogs &c. its colour is white — its specific gravity, as computed by Boyle is as 1041, to 1000 — Drs Junin & Martin assert it to be as 1054 to 1000 —

By some experiments made by Mr Hauston ye figure of ye red particles of

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sum rather to be and to change their figure in passing through ye sides of the smaller vessels —

Blood fresh drawn is neither Acid, nor Alkaline, but Neutral, as bestan-swering ye wise ends of ye beneficent Crea-tor — in some hours after it tends to Alkalescency, & then to putrefaccency — distilled with ye heat of boiling Water, it first gives over an insipid Phlegm, next a bitter oily substance, and lastly, a Volat: Spt: & Salt sticking about the neck of ye Retort & Receiver, and leaves behind a dry crust —

Its proportions are thus fixed by Mr. Martin — 5 parts in 6 of water — a 15th of Oil — a 25th of Salt, — a 75th of Earth — and a 28th of Air consolidated in the Blood —

Lecture 2d. On the Arteries —

An Artery is an elastic, ramified tube intended to convey the Blood to every pt. of ye body — Arteries in the Greek signify Aircarriers, from the Ancients supposing them to contain Air — the Veins and Arteries being comprised under the one term Veins — the Arteries out of distinction were called pulsative veins — There are only two Arteries in the hum.n Body — the Pulmonary, wch. passeth thro' the Lungs, — and the Aorta wch. distributes ye Blood thro' ye whole system, by innumerable Ramifications — these ramifications are generally formed in acute Angles, ~~as the Emulgents, & some also in obtuse Angles~~ some, in right angles as the Emulgents; and some, in obtuse Angles, as the Coronary Arteries, with ye Spinal fm ye vertebra — we have

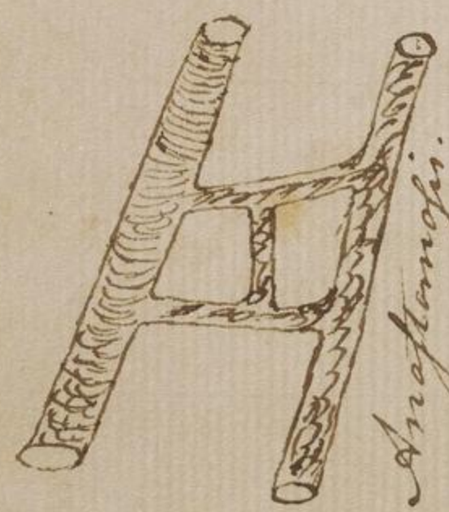
not quite an instance of a reflected branch; the most like it is the Epigastric coming from ye Iliac; but if examined closely, it will be found to go off at an acute Angle, and is then turned up —

The Arteries are of a conical figure, and the sum of all the branches taken together is larger than ye whole of ye original trunk — Some have thought them Muscles, but their colour and consistence will convince us to ye contrary — elasticity being a quality wch does not belong to a Muscle — and ye colour wch duly different — Altho the Arteries on a general view may be considered as conical; yet they may with more accuracy be considered as made up of a number of cylinders connected together, each growing smaller as it advances towards ye extremety of ye Artery —

They are divided into sanguiferous, and serous:
the sanguiferous are such as convey ye Blood
itself — and the serous, those that will not
admit any other globules than those of ye
Serum to pass into them, on acct of their
very narrow cavities —

This distinction of ye Arteries seems to
favour Mr Leuwenhoek's opinion of the
division of the Blood into different globules
gradations, as related in Lecture first on
the Blood — When ye red Globules of ye
Blood are forced into ye serous Vessels, by
the increased Impetus of ye Blood, and
changes the appearance of what was be-
fore white, into red. the effect is by Dr
Boerhaave, called Lacer Loci —

The Arteries are composed of 3 Coats
the external Coat, whose fibres are a kind
of net work, but, chiefly longitudinal;
— the middle, or ligamentous Coat, com-



Anatomy

posed of transverse fibres; — and the internal Coat whose fibres run quaquaversum —

Some have asserted that 5; some that 4 Coats properly belonged to an Artery; but the fourth Coat is only cellular Membrane, wc is an universal Coat to every part of the body — and the Pericardium covering ye Arteries some inches after their rise has given occasion for a fifth Coat —

By ye wise and provident Care of ye Allmighty, the Arteries are made to join their Branches in such a manner, that if ye principle trunk that supplies any Limb, be destroyed, the branches that communicate with each other will often afford sufficient nourishment for the unfortunate Member — this communication is termed Anastomosis, both when Arteries and Arteries are joined, and when Arteries are joined with,

veins; for ye circulation in amputated mem-
bers could not go on without some commu-
nication in ye body of ye Limb when ye func-
tion of ye Arteries and veins are destroyed
at their Extremities —

Arteries terminate in Veins Glands
and Excretory Ducts — they have also a
convoluted termination as in ye Uterus —

The Systole and Diastole are a Contrac-
tion and dilatation of the Arteries occa-
sioned by ye Blood rushing into them; —
After it has discharged it by its Elastic-
ity it contracts into a lesser compass than
it naturally is of and pushes ye Blood
further along by that operation — In ye
dilatation or Diastole, the Blood expands
the Artery in an oblong figure, becaus
the Blood meeting with a greater resis-
tance there, must necessarily use gre-
ter force, and consequently ye yielding
texture of ye Artery must give way —

The pulse is only perceptable in the diastole
- Some have thought that ye Arteries beat
all at once; but, if a finger be put on
ye wrist, and another upon the Carotid
Artery - the Artery wc is nearest ye heart
will be found to beat first; - the reason of
the abovementioned opinion was this; -
if a stick be moved through an hollow
cylinder at one end, the other end will
be moved at the same moment. thus,
they considered the Blood as a fixed solid
substance moving through ye Arteries
without connecting to that Idea, the
impossibility of its moving through ye
endless ramifications -

The Arteries at their extremities
are so very small, and their Coats so
thin, that they approach to a cylindri-
:cal figure, and if one of them be divide
in a living Animal ye Systole and

diastole are scarcely observable, the blood flowing out in one continued stream —

The Diseases of Arteries are ANEURISMS and OSSIFICATIONS —

Aneurisms are divided into True & False —

A True Aneurism, is when ye coats of an Artery are distended without rupture; — False — when ye Coats are distended either by puncture or rupture —

Ossification is ye conversion of an Artery into a Bone — this is generally thought to prevail among aged people whose circulation has become more slow; but it has sometimes been found to take place in young Animals —

I have seen an instance of Ossification of ye Artery at ye wrist, in wh a grating, rough sensation might be discerned at every pulsation —

Lecture 3d: On the Veins and Lymphatics.—

The Veins are ye reductory canals which bring back ye Blood when conveyed to ye extremities by ye Arteries to ye extremities, — to ye heart — but, physiologically, they begin at ye extremities of ye arteries — they are seven in No. — the four pulmonary veins wch carry ye Blood from ye Lungs to ye heart — the two vena cava, wch carry ye Blood to ye heart from every part of ye Body, and the Vena portarum wch brings ye Blood from ye intestines to ye Liver —

The figure of a vein is exactly like that of an Artery, their colour and qualities ye same, only their coats are thinner and not elastic as ye Arteries are —

The Valves of veins are membranes hanging within them in pairs, whose use is to prevent ye Blood from returning whn ye vessels are acted upon by ye muscles or any other power — These valves are not absolutely necessary to circulation, for ye veins of ye viscera are not furnished with them

The veins are chiefly seated directly under the Skin, not among ye muscles, because their pre-sent motion and contraction would compress them and impede ye circulation —

A vein always accompanies an Artery; but an Artery does not always accompany a vein —

It was ye opinion of Anatomists, before ye junction of ye extremities of ye veins & Arteries was discovered, that ye Arteries dis-charged their Blood into cells, which the veins immediately took up, and carried to the Heart —

When a vein is opened, ye Blood is thrown to flow with greater velocity than it does when circulating in the body — the pressure of ye collumn of blood being taken off be-tween ye orifice and the heart, or ye upstream of the Air being less —

The effects of bloodletting are revulsion and derivation; — revulsion is bringing ye Blood from any particular part —

Derivation is increasing its flow to a part — thus bleeding in ye feet for a pain in the head causes a repulsion from ye head and a derivation to ye feet —

When the Arteries loose their elasticity and cannot accomodate themselves to ye quantity of Blood in their cavities, palpitation, and other dangerous symptoms ensue; nay, often sudden death — For this reason we endeavour to bring on an artificial contraction, by compression Ligatures &c. —

Fainting in Hemorrhages is very beneficial, as it gives a momentary stop to ye circulation, and alows ye Blood to coagulate and form as it were a plug to stop ye orifice — In fainting from this cause, it is dangerous to rouse ye patient by stimulating medicines, especially in tender delicate women when ye discharge of ye Lochia is profuse — —

By the Lymphatics is meant, a System

of vessels destict from all others which arise from surfaces, cavities &c, and which assemble at, and empty their contents in ye receptaculum chyle to be mixed with ye Blood — That they are Absorbents, appears from several substances rubbed on ye Skin which communicate their scent to ye Urine — the absorbents in the intestines are called Lacteals, and carry a milky substance, whereas ye Lymphatics carry a brownish, watery, transparent fluid to ye receptaculum chili —

The Lymphatic Glands are placed in cellular Membranes near Bloodvessels; — they are hard roundish bodies of ye conglobate kind, some larger, some smaller —

The Venereal poison is a strong proof of ye absorbent power of these Vessels, by its inflaming ye Gland nearest ye seat of infection — If ye infection be recd at ye mouth of a child, the salivary Glands begin to be first affected And, if ye Nurse receives it from an infected

Child, the axilary Glands first discover ye venus; — and also, if a person receives it ex coitu, the Inguinal Glands — hence Bubos &c —

Lecture 4th. — A Gland is an organization of soft parts, destined for ye purpose of separating from ye Blood fluids of different kind, some of which are to be again received into ye Blood for the purpose of nourishment, and others expelled from ye Body — The Ancients thought them to be made up of vesicles, whose interstices were filled up with congealed Blood wch they called parenchyma; but ye Moderns have rejected this opinion, and find by Injections often and accurately repeated, that they are vascular and if the injection could be pushed further, it is thought that they would be found wholly composed of vessels —. The Ancients also inferred, that since ye Liver wch was a Gland, secreted juices, than small, brittle

substances wch they felt, and called Glands, secreted fluids also —

There are two sorts of Glands, Conglobate and Conglomerate — Conglobate, where there is but a single Gland, — and Conglomerate where there is more — The Vessels of Glands, are Arteries, Veins, ~~and~~ Lymphatics, Excretory ducts and Nerves — an Artery to carry the Blood to ye Gland to be secreted — a vein to return it after it is secreted, an Excretory duct to carry off the strained liquor — It may be proved that there is a communication between ye Artery and Excretory duct, and if so the Liquor of a Gland is not poured into cells, but is contained in the vessels made fm ye Artery which is called the Secretory vessel — some have no reservoir as ye Salivary Gland — In some there is a ramifying tube as in the Breast — in others, first small, and then large ramifications wch at last form one tube — One of the oldest opinions, re-

specting Secretion, is, that in the parenchyma-
tous substance, there are pores of different siz-
es, and consequently, when ye Blood being
brought and sifted, the pores allowing only
such particular particles to pass through'em
as their size will admit of —
Objection 1st — We see Glands perform their
office for a number of years, without this
interruption, whereas, if this were the case
they would often be disturbed —
2d The configuration of the Glands, is
alike in all —

Another opinion was that the li-
quor was changed in the Glands by
an original Leven placed there — this is
only hypothetical, for no argument can be
brought to support it — If a Leaven were
placed there, we should see some marks
thereof — and if Bile was made in ye
Liver, the Jaundice would be incurable.
The Leaven being once spread over ye

whole body would be so difficult to be brought to its former situation —

A 3d Opinion was, that in the secretory vessels, there was originally deposited, the substance, to be afterwards secreted, and so attracted ye secretory particles, and repelled the foreign ones — Winslow was so fond of this opinion, that he thought he saw the Cotton-like substance in the secretory vessels to strain off the fluid, and says some repell and some attract each other, as Gall in ye secretory vessels attract Gall in the Blood, and particles dissimilar repell each other. they illustrate this with Water and Oil mixed, and strained through paper, the water transudes and attracts all the watery particles, and the Oil remains behind — if this were the cash, the Jaundice could not be cured, because the Bile being thrown into the Mass of Blood, would at-

heart particles similar to itself, and so remain.

The most common opinion is that Secretion depends upon the size and capacity of the vessels — Dr. Martin objects to ye Secretion's being the same in young as in old Animals — and says that ye Excretory vessels are not of the same size in a man, as in a child — But in a Fœtus, the head and Liver are larger than those of a grown person, in proportion — Secretion cannot be imitated after death —

Secretions are carried on constantly and equably in healthy persons in a given time; because the heart beating regularly, and strainers being a continuation of ye Arteries — the functions must go on regularly —

Some Secretions are increased and performed when wanted; as milk in the Breasts of Lying-in women —

Other Secretions are occasionally increased as the Saliva in Mastication —

In proportion as one Secretion is increased, another is diminished, as if less we perspire, the more we discharge by Urine —

Irritation from external Sensations affect Secretion, as a particle of Dust in the Eye causes Tears to flow —

Medicines promote Secretions, according to form, electively — as Mercury wc. will increase the Salival, urinal, & cutaneous Secretions —.

A Nerve is a white medullary ~~[illegible]~~ cord coming from the Brain and Medulla Spinalis, and distributed to every part of the body — It is made up of a number of small nerves, and is without any cavity, and so far as glasses can teach us, the smallest perceptible

nerves are made up of still smaller —

The Brain, or Sensorium Commune from which all the Nerves arise, is divided into two parts Cerebrum, and Cerebellum — which uniting at the Base of the Skull form the Medulla oblongata, and then continued down the Spine is called Medulla Spinalis

The external part of the Brain, is called Cortical, or Cineritious, from its ash like — the internal is called the medullary — It has three Coats — the Dura Mater or external Coat — the Tunica Arachnoides, a second, and the third Pia Mater

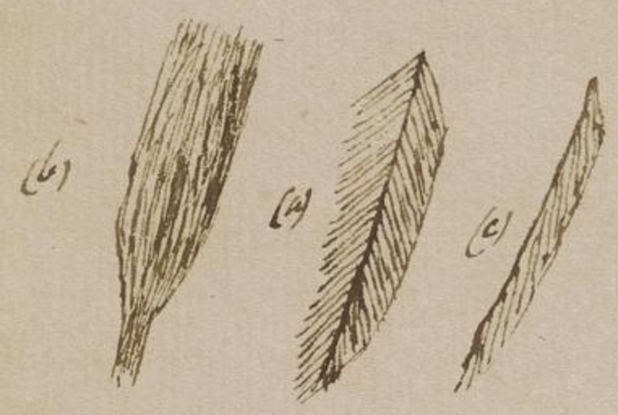
The Optic nerve is made up of a pithy substance, like the Medulla of the Brain — and does not seem compounded of small Nerves as the rest are — Nerves ramify, by sending off at every Ramification, a number of their component Nerves — they also decussate, and anastomose — &c.

decussation is when they cross each other, as in ye Optic Nerve, like the Nerve that goes to the right Eye before crossing supplies the left — Ana:
:nastomoses of a Nerve is when they meet each other, and run by each others sides, by this means they unite, and form a beau:
:tiful Plexus in the Vifera — They also form nots which are called Ganglions — here the Substance of the Nerves seems changd both in colour and consistence — The opini:
:ons about these have been various, some have thought them adamenta to ye Brain as more Nerves go from them than to them — Some suppose them to preside for purpose which, cannot be the case, for we see them in parts subject to no purpose atall —

Another opinion is that ~~it~~ they were intended to prevent the Fluidum nervo:
:rum from flying off without the influ:
:ence of the mind — The use of the Nerves are for motion Viz. by their impulse,

to inform the Muscles; and to communicate sensations to the brain – Motions are of two kind voluntary, and involuntary – Voluntary motion is acquired from experience – No person has all the different motions of his muscles readily communicated to him he takes some time to be acquainted with them – instanced in a man just restored to his sight, who, attempting to lay hold of one of two objects placed before him. caught hold of the wrong one instead of the one directed, which he plainly saw –

Lecture 5th. – A Muscle is a portion of red flesh capable of shortening, or contracting itself – it is made up of bundles of fibres of a red colour, not naturally inherent but owing to ye Blood they are furnished with Arteries, veins and Nerves – and it is observed that in general the more nervous the


(b)
(a)
(c)

Muscle, the greater the motion — the heart is an exception to this rule, it has the fewest fibres and the greatest motion of any muscle of the body — They are divided into hollow, oblong, and Mixed — hollow, as the Heart, Stomach &c. Oblong, as those w.h have for flexion and extension and are the most frequent shape — and Mixed compounded of hollow and oblong, as the Abdominal — They are again divided into (b) rectilinear, (a) Pennifom, and (c) half Pennifom — Rectilinear, when the fibres are in right lines, — Pennifom, when they resemble a quill or feather — Half Pennifom when there are fibres only on one side of the Tendon —

Muscles terminate in tendons, which are hard, white, inelastic substances, and which have been thought by some to be a continuation of muscles in a smaller com.

pass – but later observations confirm the opinion of their being cemented on in a particular manner, which may be proved thus – 1st The fibres at their insertion at the beginning of such a muscle are but few in number, and yet the Tendon is nearly as large, as the middle or when the number of white fibres accumulated – 2d The muscular fibres sometimes run in acute angles with the tendinous, and consequently the force must then exert itself upon the point of the junction of the fibres; which would form only a single line, insufficient to bear on: by the exertion of motion – The tendons being proved by late experiments to be almost insensible, it is thought that few nerves are spread among them –

An Injection can be forced into the serous Arteries of the Tendons so as to appear pretty plainly – The use of Tendons are; that the muscles may occupy less space

in a limb - for the insertion of Muscles into bones, and for easier motion ~~into~~ with ye bones - Some Muscles are inserted by their tendons into the very substance of the Bones, - others are inserted only by their tendons into ye Periosteum - and a third set inserted only by a thin fleshy fibres, into the Bone, or Periosteum -

The Cellular Membrane is that membrane which is spread over the body; it is made up of a network of fibres, and may be injected - It has generally been divided into reticular and adipose, the latter having fat in its cells, the former none - there is most of this membrane in ye joining of ye Pleura to the Mediastinum - Peritonaeum to ye vesica Urinaria - the cells of the reticular Membrane communicate with one another, as is evident from the Lymphy vessels

Anasarca &c. — The fat in the adipose cells of a fœtus is soft — gelatinous in children one or two years old, and next the Skin; but in Adults ye fat is solid, and more internal — The use of the Cellular membrane is to keep the Body warm, as we see animals in cold climates are fatter than those in warm. to preserve its beauty and shape, to keep it closely connected together, and make the parts move easily against each other —

Muscles are furnished with fat, some in a greater, and some in a less degree —

Muscles have been divided numerically by some, — by others according to their use and as they appear upon dissection, which seems to be the most likely way to come at ye knowledge, and form of their serial figures —

An Aponeurosis is an expansion of ye tendinous fibres, upon a muscle —

Tendo, the expansion of ye end of a tendon in order to take a more certain insertion —

Annular Ligaments are those wch serve to bind down the tendons, as they pass to their insertions —

Lecture 6th. The Bones are ye hardest and most solid parts of the human body, serving to support and give shape to ye soft parts — they are mostly placed in pairs as the thigh bones, Os humeri &c — sometimes single as ye Bones — they are mostly cylindrical, sometimes flat others neither flat nor cylindrical — Bones have processes of various kinds —

A Tuberosity is any rough uneven projecting pn ye surface of a bone —

A Head is a round ball connected to ye body of a bone by a neck wch is a small part of a bone between ye body & head —

A Condyl is an oblong process at ye end of a bone —.

A Coronoid process is when it terminates in a sharp point —

A Spine is a ridge on a bone —

Superficia, ye brims wch surround ye cavities for Articulation —

Cavities of bones are divided into those destined for articulation & those wch are not. Of ye first are Cotyloid those wch are deep and Glenoid, or shallow & Alveoli as in ye teeth —

A Sinus is a large Aperture in a Bone with a narrow cavity leading to it —

Foramen, a hole quite through a Bone

Canal — a hole along a bone but not quite through —

Groove, when ye top of this Canal is wanting, or a semicanal longitudinally

Epiphyses are cartilaginous in children —

The Articulation of Bones is of two kinds Synarthrosis & Diarthrosis.

Synarthrosis signifies ye immovable connection of bones —

Diarthrosis — when ye bones allow of extensive motion —

Of Synarthrosis there are three kinds, Suture Harmonia & Gomphosis —

Of Diarthrosis also there are three kinds Enarthrosis, Arthrodia & Ginglimus.

Suture is where the bones are joined by mutual indentation as in ye Skull

Harmonia where they are joined by laying over one another as in the temporal bones —

Gomphosis — where they are fixed like a nail in a socket —

Enarthrosis where the utmost motion is allowed by ye ball & socket as the os femoris.
Arthrodia where a head is rec.d into a shallow cavity, and does not allow of quite so free motion as ye preceding as in ye Humerus. —
Ginglimus where ye Bones are joined like ye hinges of a door, and capable of motion only in two ways as ye knee

Bones are ~~either~~ connected either by Cartilages — Ligaments, or Muscles
The first is termed Synchondrosis,
ye 2d Synneurosis & ye 3d Sysarcosis —
Bones are made up of many strata or Lamellæ of fibres — being disposed longitudinally and compacted in the middle, articular at ye ends —
They are hollow all of them, tho' not

entirely, and the hollow is increased
by age — they are furnished with
blood vessels — tho' they do not admit
the serous particles of ye Blood by ma-
:son of their very compact texture —
And it may be proved that they re-
:ceive arteries by feeding an Animal
on Madder — or rasping or sawing
the bones of living Animals drops of
Blood are seen to ooze out through the
wound made — nay, injections
have been made that effectually prove
it — That they receive veins we can
assert from analogy that a vein always
accompanies an Artery — In the
cavity of a bone is found an oily sub-
stance called a marrow, the use of wch is
to prevent ye bone from becoming brittle
it is thought to be contained in

Bags and furnished with absorbent
vessels — There is no communication
between ye marrow and the joints — it would
be productive of ill consequences by escap-
ing and mixing with the synovia of ye
Joints, and undoing it too fluid — besides
it can never transude through thick
cartilages, ~~by escaping and mixing with ye~~
~~synovia~~ There are fibres shooting ~~through~~
forth from the internal part of the
Bone through the cavity which forms
shelves, if I may call them so to ser-
:tain the Marrow —

The Periosteum is a white shining
covering of ye Bones, made up of two Layers
ligamentous and tendinous — it is fur-
:nished with Arteries veins and Nerves
and some have thought it by an elas-
:ticity to be of service in keeping

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the Blood through the arteries, but then we must consider that the same Elasticity would prevent its return by ye veins Its office are to furnish a medium for ye blood vessels going into the Bone, to join ye Epiphysis & bone together more firmly, as a force of 119 will separate an Epiphysis not covered with a periosteum, when 500 is required to divide them when tied together in this manner — The Periosteum is liable to erosion by the bursting of a vessel between it and ye Bone — Its substance is very liable to a change by a venereal virus, and forms nodes wch were formerly thought to be only an excrescence of the Bone &c. &c —

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76

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84

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Of the Phlogistic Diathesis

130.

Of the powers producing the state of the body, on which the predisposition to Phlogistic Diseases, or those diseases themselves, depend, is the Phlogistic Diathesis (XXX XXXI) and (VII VIII).

131.

Heat necessary to animals & vegetables, in their growth, in their increase, & their complete conformation, & likewise to the form of the elements from the surface of the living body to which it is applied, stimulates the whole body, directly, unless it is ultimately excessive; when it is in a proper degree it produces it in a moderate degree, when it is greater than that, it produces more or less of a phlogistic Diathesis. Hence all the functions are first increased, then they are partly diminished & partly disturbed (CIX p 90.91).

132.

Because its action is somewhat more exerted & increased upon the surface, than in the interior parts where the temperature is generally stationary; therefore if it stimulates a little more upon the former than the

(XXXVI) which stimulus increases the tone of the muscular fibres every where & therefore their density (LI. LII) from which the diameter of all the vessels are diminished, so the diameters of the extreme vessels every where, & still more upon the skin where there is a greater energy of the cause, are often entirely destroyed. — But ~~such~~ this suppression which does not take place in predisposition, only arises from the diathesis aroused to the exact degree of disease, this has lately been taken for a spasm*.

Hence

Notes

* The powers which produce the phlogistic diathesis, also induce the asthenic. —
Cold applied to the scrotum only brings the excitement to a proper degree. The Phlogistic Diathesis is a state of rigour greater than common; they were much surprized at this, says the Doctor, & said if a person in phlogistic diseases cannot move & is confined to his bed, is there not debility? But the same powers produce this state & phlogistic diseases also, they did not consider that the excitement might be carried so far as to disturb the functions. And that there is no debility is

sufficient

Hence in measles, and more conspicuously in the small pox, the irritating matter is retained, the perspiration is suppressed in all phlogistic diseases, the excitement is more violent on the surface than the rest of the body, & a catarrh is induced, equally as from cold.* cold

* The Doctor now denies that cold ever produces catarrh, when succeeded by heat.

Notes

sufficiently plain from the remedies which are all debilitating powers. The alteration of temperature is chiefly on the surface. Heat increases the tone & density of the vessels, & more particularly the perspi=ratory vessels & their constituent particles are set nearer together consequently obstruct the perspiration, hence the heat & dryness of the skin in phlogistic diseases. No Physician could ever explain why cold was so power=ful a remedy in the small pox & measles: in those diso=ses there is an irritating matter detained under the cuticle. Every thing that is heating increases the erup=tion in the small pox & measles, & every debilitating power is of service. Dr Sydenham nor none of his followers ever applied cold in the measles. Debility is not the cause of catarrh, but heat,

Cold (VII) is inimical to animal and vegetable existance, & to the form of the elements, directly debilitating the rest of the body & more remarkably the surface; the temperature of which alone it diminishes, and allways

Notes

and debilitating powers are the remedies. Cold is debilitating in proportion to its degree, & debilitates the part to which it is applied more than any other. Cold may go all the length of death without producing any inflammatory disease or catarrh; but when it is succeeded by the stimulus of heat, & in proportion as you draw away the excitement you accumulate the excitability & render the body more capable of being acted upon by the stimulus of heat. Increased or abundant excitability is the same as debility, as it argues a diminished excitement. Physicians found that people in cold countries were more strong than those of hot climates, hence cold applied to the latter is very proper. If a man rides against a brisk wind or frost air, he does not fall into any inflammatory disease immediately, it is not untill he has got warm things given him, or perhaps is put into a warm bed, then the next day he falls into an phlogistic dathesis. If you give a ship-wrecked person as much food in quantity & quality, as he could take in health, he would be killed, because his excitability is in abundance

always in proportion to its degree while it subsists within that degree which is sufficient to extinguish life, if succeeded by any stimulus, especially that of heat, is followed by ~~encreas~~ increasing of excitement this effect it produces by withdrawing the stimulus of heat so necessary to our existance, thereby (CXXXI CXXXII) diminishing the sum total of all the other stimuli, by giving the excitability, which always decreases in proportion to the degree of stimulus applied, (XV) & vice versa, an opportunity of becoming abundant, when the operation of cold is over, & the sum total now restored it at last renders the body fitter to be excited. The stimulant effect therefore commonly attributed to cold alone, ought to be ascribed to stimulant powers overcoming or succeeding to its debilitating effect. Hence it is that in cold countries or regions where the animal oeconomy is defended by cloths, the shelter of houses, by fire, & by its own motion it is always found in a vigorous estate. And from this, ~~that~~ never alone, but with the concurrence or succession of stimulant powers giving excessive excitement the phlogistic diathesis arises, increasing to excess the vigour of the functions then diminishing or disturbing some of them

135

As cold may brace up or constrict the living body in the same manner as inanimate matter, so such constrictions, because that degree of cold which is suited to produce it cannot be bore for any length of time, cannot give force by continuance, nor exist after the removal of its cause. Retention of perspiration in phlogistic disease, & the symptoms accompanying it, which have been supposed to have arisen from spasm, or from cold acting as an astringent, are nothing else but the general diathesis occurring on the surface in an increased degree (CXXXII) in consequence of the stimulus of heat and other exciting powers acting more particularly there, (LXXXVI) for the reason given above, after the operation of cold (LI. LII. CXXXII). ——

136

The debilitating effect of cold is so increased by moisture, as to be often hurtful, & always threatening to be so, unless it is carefully & early prevented. But it hurts in phlogistic diathesis by increasing the effect of succeeding stimuli, (CXXXV) & it is hurtful in the contrary diathesis by persisting to debilitate

137

Of the parts of diet (VII) the only food that runs any risk of stimulating to excess, is flesh & matter

121

An other stimulus arising from animal or salted abundance [illegible] food, exp[illegible] it begins to [illegible]ed over is to be excepted. [illegible] as it extends to the whole body, & therefore to [illegible]sible, so it affects the stomach more than person can get equal to it (XXXVI).

138

Condiments tend to the same conclusion; of them a very little is sufficient, on account of their high stimulus & their great force.

139

Spiritous or vinous drink in which the alkahol is always diluted, stimulates quickly & in a shorter time, than seasoned animal food, its stimulus is in proportion to the quantity of alkahol.

140

All these parts of diet possess a diffusible, & at the same time a direct stimulus; it ought to be called direct because it is immediately directed to the excitability to which it is applied (XLII); the same diet in so far as food is concerned is assisted by another stimulus, depending upon a moderate distension of the muscular fibres, which for that reason is to be denominated indirect stimulus. The indirect stimulus

An other stimulus arising from animal & vegetable abundance [illegible] of which the animal stimulus is weak*

=ed over

Notes

*As long as life remains in a person, constriction from cold does not take place. — If moisture be added to cold its effect is greater. —

Vegetable food can never be taken in such degree as to produce phlogistic diathesis. — The stimulus of animal food is diminished by salting as in Hams &c &c. Food affects the stomach much more than any other part, & is therefore a durable stimulus. Condiments stimulate very much, hence very little of them are used. Liquors stimulate in proportion to the quantity of alkahol they contain. The direct stimulants are those that have an affinity with the excitability. It is the bulk of vegetable matter that gives the stimulus, & the same size of any other thing would do as well. Every meal we take consists of both the direct & indirect stimulants, & no person can make a full meal by direct stimulants alone

The blood in proportion as it distends the vessels the more strength it gives to the system, when within proper limits. The indication (in cases of debility) is to raise the excitement to its proper degree by diffusible stimu=lants & then to support it by the more durable.

121

An other stimulus arising from animal matter is an abundance of Chyle & blood. By it the excitement is increased over the whole system, & in the blood vessels in preference to the other parts; & the increase of the excitement is in proportion to the abundance of the stimulus. The ~~quality~~ quality of the blood has no effect, at least as a cause, it is its abundance alone which produces the whole effect. The abundance by distending the muscular fibres of the vessels acts with a constant energy. — Plethora, so much talked of in schools & books of physic, is only compatible with the phlogistic state & takes place in proportion to the degree of that state *. —

122

The same effect is ~~produced~~ increased by the velocity of the blood (CXLI), & by that motion of the body which is performed by the muscles, & which on account of the compression of the veins forces the blood with greater celerity to the heart. —

Notes

* The diseases called active hemorrhagies & many others, to which certain Nosologists have of late given the name of Neuroses, have all been explained as depending upon plethora with vigour or mobility. We shall name the principle. The Hemorrhagies are, epistaxis, hemorrhois, & menorrhagia. The Neuroses imputed to the same cause are, hysteria, epilepsy, apoplexy, gout &c.

132

134

Nothing is more effectual than this stimulus (CXL) in producing phlogistic diathesis, & the diseases depending upon it. The increase & violence is in proportion to the increase of the ~~violency~~ quantity of the blood, & of the rapidity of the motion by which it flows along the vessels. The truth of this proposition is proved by all the symptoms of these diseases, & especially by the pulse, it is proved by the great efficacy of bleeding, purging & abstinence, & the proof is strengthened by the same remedies proving hurtful in diseases of a contrary stamp. —

144.

The fluids secreted from the blood, different ones in different ones in different ways, are understood to prove stimulant by distending their vessels respectively. In which circumstances the milk & the serum, each abounding in their respective vessels, & likewise the perspirable ~~matter~~ fluids have the same effect. The commotion of the secretory organ, by means of its excitability, which is one & the same uniform quality over the whole system, is easily diffused over the whole body, as often as it is excessive, in conjunction with other excessive exciting powers, is suited to produce phlogistic diathesis &

145. —

Thinking acting more upon the brain (VIII) to which it is directly applied, less upon each of the

other parts, increases excitement over the whole body, straining the same, whether violent, as one exertion, or lesser but often repeated or brought into a habit, can be of some hurt alone, but joined with other exciting powers by the degree of stimulus it may be of greater harm & become adequate to produce phlogistic diathesis. That degree of thinking which wastes the excitability, as being an indirect debilitating power, is excepted to this. — *

Notes

* A large proportion of blood gives tendency to phlogistic diathesis, & there is an abundance of blood in phlogistic diseases; but this is not that state which physicians have called Plethora. Moderate exercise is a good ~~exercise~~ stimulus as it throws a great number of muscles into action. Abundance of blood is a very powerful cause of phlogistic diathesis. — In proportion as you use evacuation, cold, purgation &c in that proportion you diminish the phlogistic diathesis: But in diseases of debility they are destructive. The blood operates by distending & thereby increasing the excitement & density of the fibres as simple solids. all the secreted fluids stimulate their proper vessels and thinking has the same effect as the other exciting powers, it increases the tone of the whole system, but

146.

Violent passions suppose a violent fit of anger, excessive grief, uncontroled joy which does not arise to that degree to exhaust the excitability (XIX. XX) has the same tendency as thinking and admits of the same reasoning. ——

147.

What we are to think of air (VII) shall be mentioned when we come to the hurtful powers as contagions (XVII. LXVII. LXVIII). —— *

Notes

particularly of the brain. A pretty high degree of thinking produces excessive excitement, but if it is carried very high it ~~produces~~ acts as an indirect debilitating power

* A fit of passion or anger has produced an inflammatory sore throat in people who were liable to it. ——

The air as a stimulant should be considered here, tho' omitted in the text. The air independant of its supporting respiration is a source of high stimulus to our bodies. Tho' all the other powers should be applied to our bodies, yet if the air was not applied it would kill a person as suddenly as plunging him into cold water at the degree of (0)

148

In consequence of the operation of all these powers, (CXXX to CXXXVII.) seldom seperately, but almost always in conjunction, the phlogistic diathesis arises, whether taking place in predisposition or arising to the degree constituting the morbid state; & not from any innate power in the body (XII). —

149

In producing phlogistic diathesis, Inflammation of a part has no effect in persons not predisposed to it for the following reasons, that inflammation often happens in diseases which are almost always accompanied with inflammation, the inflammation universally follows the diathesis, & generally the pyrexia itself, & never precedes the latter; that the diseases the pyrexia of which depends upon the inflammation of a part, are cured only by removing that inflammation, & are not at all affected by the remedies which effectually remove phlogistic diathesis; that whenever inflammation of a part might seem to produce phlogistic diathesis the same inflammation in other habits, & in the same habit at other times evidently produces a different one, which remo=ves all doubt that the event is directed by the diathe=sis, & that the diathesis arises not from the inflamonation; that in certain cases where a certain semblance of phlogistic diathesis appears, the inflammation which is commonly taken for the disease is itself a symptom of a different disease

Lastly that the theory of diseases arising from the inflam=mation, supposes that predisposition is not necessary to the disease (LXXV. LXXVI.).

150

Stimuli, Acrids & Compression acting upon a part and vitiating it, are not to be numbered among the powers producing phlogistic diathesis; for if they coincide with this diathesis, it is the diathesis that produces the disease; if they do not coincide with it the affection is not phlogistic, but a semblance of it, differing from it in its cause, in its symptoms & in its cure: nor is any other account to be made of these local acting powers than that they are understood to be hurtful when accidental=ly conjoined with phlogistic diathesis, & that it is the business of the physician when this combination takes place, to remove them as well as he can. But their effects are never to be confounded with the effects of excitement producing phlogistic diathesis, a blunder however which has been universal. And with respect to compression it is to be rejected on another account, because it is a symptom of another disease, whether uni=versal or local & its effects takes place in every diathes. as well as when there is no diathesis present.

151.

The cause of the phlogistic diathesis thus produced (CXXX to CXLVII) is in consequence of the operation of the

powers which have been mentioned (CXXX to CXLVII) as a greater excitement than ought to be over the whole living system, first increasing all the functions, then disturbing some & diminishing others, but never, while it subsists, by a debilitating operation. The same is the origin of all phlogistic diseases, & besides it there is no other.

152.

Before the disturbance (CLI) sometimes arising in some of the functions, but never till after the actual arrival of disease, all the ~~functions~~ senses are perceived to be more acute & the voluntary & involuntary motions to be more vigorous, the genius to be greater, & the sensibility, passion & emotion of all kinds to be exerted with more energy. The state of the pulse proves the unusual vigour of the heart & arteries; & the heat of the external surface evinces the increase of vigour in the extreme vessels there the muscles are discovered to be in a state of vigour from their strength, & the internal secretions from the increased flow of milk & semen; the digestive organs from the increase of appetite; the perfection of digestion the vigour of the body; & from an evident abundance of blood the whole flow fast the functions of the mind & those of passion & emotion are increased will appear upon a komparison of them in this disease, with the state of them in perfect health & in the second form of diseases, & the predisposition to them. In this manner are the functions first increased (CLI).

153

The disturbance of the functions, so long as the excessive excitement subsists, exhibits such an appearance even in a morbid state as to enable any one clearly to distinguish symptoms of excessive vigour (CLI).

154

The disturbant circumstances ultimately arise from extreme diathesis or excessive excitement over the whole body; in consequence of which, & in the progress of the disease, many symptoms of indirect debility appear, (XIX. XX) the consideration of which belongs to another place: disturbance also arises from the same excessive excitement affecting a part necessary to life or highly sensible; this excitement of a part is necessarily conjoined with that of the rest of the body, but never the latter with it. The seeming, but not real, debilitating circumstance is a high degree of diathesis (XXVII. CXXX. CLI) producing horror, langour & a sense of lassitude by checking the perspiration, & diminishing the action of the stomach by exciting its muscular fibres to excess, or otherwise proving hurtful, as shall be more fully said in its proper place.

155

Since these effects arise (CLI. to CLIV.) from excessive excitement (XXVII. CXXX. CLI. CLIV.) and are removed by debilitating remedies; hence it is understood, that it

is not debility, but greater excitement than that which is suited to produce the functions in their proper degree, that is the cause of them. ——

156.

The exciting powers producing increased Excitement over the whole body, because the excitability is one undivided property over the whole body, & where it is affected in any part of the system it is affected in every part (XLI. XLII) Again as some powers affect some one part more than any other equal to it use or nervous importance (XXXVI. XXXVII.) because they are directly applied to it & different powers to different parts (XXXVIII). ——

157.

The same exciting powers, in so far as they do not diminish the energy of the functions, have that effect, because their stimulus is direct & excessive, & they do not carry it that high degree which proves an indirectly debilitating power (XV. XIX. XX. LIII); they diminish some functions in a temporary way, as those of the muscles, of the brain & of the stomach, because in order to the right performance of these functions immoderate stimulant powers are less requisite. But beware of thinking that, this happens from a deficiency of excitement, & take care to distinguish it from dyspeptic symptoms, which are chronic and evidently arise from a debilitating origin, which are combined with a concourse of symptoms of the same import & which are to be removed by stimulant operations. ——

158.

Excitement highly affecting the brain & lungs, & disturbing their functions is occasioned in this manner, that the stimulus of the distending blood is more exquisite in these parts, & meeting in general with greater excitability in some than in other parts (XXXVIII) it also raises the excitement which is the effect of both, to a higher degree (XIII. XIV.) & ends in a near approach to the state of a part in which the excitability is upon the point of being exhausted (XIX.)

159.

Horror & the sense of cold are occasioned by checked perspiration, & this by the phlogistic diathesis exciting (CXXXII to CXXXVII) the vessels of the skin, already in an exquisite state. The diathesis is more exquisite upon the external surface than in the internal parts, for this reason, that the operation ~~of~~ either, of ~~heat~~ excessive heat being greater where it is directly applied than internally, or it is still further increased by cold (XXXVI. CXXXII) preceeding it and allowing the excitability to be increased. That ~~it is~~ they are neither owing to spasm, nor to cold acting by constriction, is proved by the same exquisitely exciting powers which produced the other symptoms, ~~& by the same~~ producing these, & by the same remedies which remove the rest of the morbid state, also removing these.

160.

Symptoms of debility are the consequence of the

violence of the diathesis, in actual phlogistic diseases, & the reason is that continuance of excitement, not ultimately so excessive as immediately to induce indirect debility, is of the same ~~nature~~ tendency, & it also produces the same effect.

161.

As this does not happen during the period of predisposition not in slight diseases of the same kind, hence may be learned why the symptoms of debility in them are less conspicuous.

162.

The excitement immediately increased in a particular part often changes its form or texture as an organ.

163.

The same (CLXII) upon account of its ultimate excess being diminished or nearly destroyed, also hurts the part as an organ, but in a different way. Both facts are illustrated by the terminations of inflammation, the former by suppuration, the latter by effusion, gangrene & chronic inflammation. The local affections arising from Idiopathic phlogistic diseases, it is the business of the physician to prevent, or if that has not been done, to cure as well as he can.

164.

Inflammation accompanying or arising in the course

of certain Phlogistic diseases generally affect the body in some external part because heat by its direct stimulus, or cold by allowing the excitability to increase, & thereby increasing the effect of heat & other stimuli, are chiefly applied externally, & by suppressing the perspiration pro=ducing an increase of phlogistic diathesis in the neigh=bouring parts.

165

Not inflammation here is nothing else but an increased state in the inflamed part of the diathesis in common to it with the rest of the body. And as a higher increase of excitement in a certain part, than in any other part equal to it in size & nervous importance produces the inflammat=on; so, before the arrival of the disease, of which the inflam=mation is only a part or symptom, it is understood (XXXVIII) that the excitement in the part is proportionally greater than in any other equal part.

166.

The effusion, sometimes following phlogistic disease, is bloody or serous, & depends upon ultimately excessive excite=ment in the vessels of the part, exhausting the excitability in it, & therefore its itself in allowing the muscular fibres as simple solids to be relaxed, & the diameters of the vessels to be enlarged (~~XIX~~ I. LI. LII.) that then is the cause of a profuse discharge of blood without any force behind.

167

The same termination of excitement in a part, & from the same cause, with a similar relaxation of the fibres, allowing the fluid both within & without the labouring vessels to cease from motion & to corrupt under stagnation, ends in the destruction & death of the part in gangrene.

168

Chronic inflammation is occasioned by distention of the vessels affected in the acute, producing less relaxation itself than is sufficient to induce effusion and gangrene but relaxed however to that degree that the vessels take in somewhat more blood than usual, suppose from an increase of heat or motion of the vessels, & retain the super=abundant quantity, & thereby run into an affection of considerable duration.

169.

That these effects or terminations (CLVI. CLXVII. CLXVIII. of the causes of phlogistic affections, were to be mentioned here because they happen in consequence of these diseases, their explanation however is foreign from the phlogistic dia=thesis, & belongs to another place of the doctrine, but by giving it here in a short manner, utility rather than strict=ness of order was had in view.

170

The the muscular fibres of the vessels contract & diminish their diameters in proportion as they are distended

with the blood flowing through them, & tho' that is the cause of phlogistic diathesis, both in all the rest of the vascular system and in the inflamed ~~part~~ vessels (I. II.

CXLI. (CXLIII) there is however occasion for the support of the simple solids whether these very fibres are altogether void of excitability or be ~~too~~ deemed such, to support that effect this takes place in every phlogistic diathesis, & in every degree of it, both in predisposition & in actual morbid state.

The Dr. here observes that this paragraph & the two following ones are partly incorrect & partly false; particularly the two last (viz) 171 & 172; they are therefore omitted.

173

Exanthematic Phlogosis upon the surface are occasioned by a collection of contagious matter in the of them, & becoming acrid from stagnation (under the ordinary heat of the human body) they are therefore symptomatic.

174.

The phenomena proper to typhus following a crowded eruption arises from ultimately excessive phlogistic diathesis, producing indirect debility.

175

As the cause of phlogistic diathesis is what has

The caution just now suggested, has lately been found a most effectual remedy for catarrh, which has proceeded either from heat alone, or from heat succeeding to cold, or alternating with it & from other stimuli & it has been found to be so serviceable when it was either applied alone or in concurrence with other debilitating powers.

181

From which fact, & because a cap made of recent dug up earth has proved of service in phrenitis; and that degree of cold, which produces frost & snow applied to the naked body has removed a syncoka with delirium, & because the same cause is of great service in the small pox, for these reasons its use ought to be extended thro' the whole of predisposition & thro' the whole circle of disease depending on phlogistic diathesis.

182

That no hurtful effect arises from the supposed astringent effect or power of cold in phlogistic diathesis, is proved by its very great effect in the small pox when applied to the surface of the body, keeping up the perspiration (CXXXIII. CXXXV) according to the degree of cold applied.

183.

That you may the more readily & certainly moderate the phlogistic diathesis, are not tending to produce:

diseases, you must sparingly use flesh & the forms of food taken from it, & you must use vegetables in its place; abstinence from the use of animal matter, especially in a solid form, & the use (but not excessive) of vegetable matter especially in a fluid form, are the proper means of removing this diathesis, rising to the form of actual disease, as far as regimen with respect to food goes (CXXXVII. CXL.)

184.

Likewise in every part of this diathesis it is better to avoid condiments (CXXXVIII) which are downright poison in these diseases.

185

Watery drinks are suitable to the same diathesis, all strong drinks are hurtful, & so much the more in proportion to the quantity of Alkahol they contain (CXXXIX) The same drinks unless very weak are pernicious in these diseases. Water & still more if we add acid to it is preferable to small beer which a great authority admitted.

186.

Since the indirect stimulus of food assists the direct ones, that is propagates the stimulus over the whole body. Therefore bounds are to be set to the blood.

187.

To lessen the stimulus which abundance of chyle and blood, that are applied directly to the body to a great

extent; abstinence, bleeding, vomiting & purging are to be prescribed; when the diathesis is somewhat more moderate, the direction given above (CLXXVII to CLXXXVII) respecting a more moderate diathesis are to be observed; we must depend upon purging from time to time & sparing aliments, blood is not to be taken but ~~at~~ in any ~~time~~ case there has been somewhat too great indulgence in food, the perspiration must be ~~managed~~ managed by gentle & frequent exercise. ——

188.

The same means which cure an excessive velocity of the blood, in so far as it depends on abundance, (CLXXXVIII) which depending on a violent corporeal motion (CXLII) more sparing exercise, more rest & a lesser application of the other stimulants which lessen the same velocity as depending on violent motion & producing predisposition, & actual disease. In the greatest diathesis, which is the cause of very violent disease, to retard the motion of the blood, the stimulus of the exciting powers must be guarded against, & blood must be taken very profusely: It is superfluous to enjoin rest, which even against their will should be carefully observed. ——

189. —

The stimulus which abundance of secreted fluids affords by distending the excretory ducts, is removed by

removing the powers producing them; in this case therefore indulge in venery, let the milk be drawn off, & food less nourishing taken, let the perspiration be restored by removing the phlogistic diathesis from the surface of the body (CXLIV)

190. —

Which direction, as it suits predisposition, so after the disease has arisen, especially when at its height, must be laid aside as not being at all safe, because there can be no access to the benefit unless through the intervention of that high degree of stimulus which would be hurtful by increasing the excitement already too much. —

191. —

To cure a lesser diathesis in predisposition, & prevent the disease, habitual passion is to be avoided; to remove the disease every fresh gust of passion is to be avoided. — The ultimate of the same passions proving indirectly debilitating, is by no means to be sought for, on account of the intervening danger of excessive excitement (CXLVI). —

192.

These powers, the same in quality as those which produce phlogistic diathesis (CLXXVI to CXCII), only differing in degree, & in the latter quite ~~differing~~

supported, since the Excitability is confined within certain limits (XIX. XLVII). They are therefore diminished functions in consequence of stimulant, not of debilitating causes.

220

The dryness of the skin is occasioned by the high degree of excitement & density (CXXXII. CLI. CLIV. CLVII) of the fibres surrounding the extreme vessels; & by their effect diminishing the diameters of the vessels to that degree, that the imperceptible vapour of perspiration cannot be received into them, or if received cannot be transmitted through them. This state is not spasm, is not constriction from cold, (CXXXIV) but Phlogistic Diathesis somewhat greater over the skin than in other parts, the reason for which is, that the stimulant power of heat, especially after the previous application of cold; which upon other occasions is powerful in exciting phlogistic diathesis, is applied and operates more powerfully upon the skin than the interior parts & increases the sum of stimulant operation.

221

The same is nearly the cause of the temporary retention of other excretions, only that the operation of heat just now mentioned does not apply to the explanation of this case; & hence it is that a lower degree of diathesis affects the internal excretory vessels

They are therefore this reason, & because they are natural=ly of larger diameter, sooner relaxed in this disease, than the pores of the skin.

222.

The urine is red because the general diathesis affect=ing its secretory vessels, resists the secretion, hence there is a constant tendency in the fluid to be secreted, to distend & to burst the vessels, & in the mus=cular fibres, by an increase in their contractions, to straighten the vessels, & to resist the distentions in so far as they perform the office of simple fibres; whether therefore there is a strong exertion of the living solids, yet as all the solids of the vessels are not living, & the simple ones possess not the property peculiar to the living ones of giving assistance by contractions, the adhesion of all the solids thereby yielding some=what occasion the transmission of particles of blood; this effect does not take place in the beginning of the diathesis, because the distension is not then so great as suddenly to overcome the adhesion of the simple matter, & only occurs to that degree of excess after some continuance of time.

223.

The cause of the excessive heat is impeded perspiration preventing the heat generated in the system to pass off by the surface. This shall be more fully explained, in an

explanation, afterwards to be given, of the same symptom as partly occurring in some fevers & from the same cause *

224

Thirst † is occasioned by the phlogistic diathesis (CXLVIII) shutting up the excretory vessels in the fauces, & resisting their function of excretion. Heat contributes to the same effect by dissipating the quantity of fluid that may happen to be excreted.

Notes

* It is apity however to divide this explanation. Heat takes place in fevers which are diseases according to our author of the greatest debility compatible with life; it is there also owing to impeded perspiration, but the impeded perspiration is owing to the weakness of the heart & arteries, by which they are rendered incapable of ~~being~~ propelling their fluids thro' the extreme terminations of the latter. In a word the phlogistic diathesis over the whole system but greater on the surface is the cause of the increase of heat in that diathesis. And the asthenic diathesis over the whole body, & occurring on the surface in the highest degree, is the cause of heat in fevers.

† All the powers producing Phlogistic Diathesis, have the effect of producing this symptom, in the way just now explained, & that in proportion to their degree. It is however a certain degree of force in the exciting powers that is adequate to the effect; the whole sum of stimulating powers, applied in such a degree as to produce only moderate Phlogistic Diath. often fail in producing thirst; it is therefore only the consequence of a considerable force in the cause

152

Inflammation and the affection approaching to it, whether the latter be catarrhal, or belonging to any other disease, is apart (CLVI. CLXIV. CLV.) of the phlogistic diathesis, greater in the affected part than in any other, whether of equal use or vital importance, the truth of this is manifested by the action of the exciting powers, which are not directed to the affected part, but to the whole body, by the symptoms of the disease proving the affection to be universal & lastly by the operation of the remedies which act more upon the labouring part than upon any equal one, but ~~all~~ which all concur in removing the universal effect, & without the particular one, over the whole body.

226

The general affection for the most part proceeds the local one, or is synchronic with it, but never follows it, for the following reasons; it leaves the excessive excitement (~~XXXVII~~. XXXI. CXXX.) which produces the diathesis & diffuses it over the whole body exists before the disease itself, &, as it forms the rudiments of the local affection, during the predisposition; it does not however produce that effect in the predisposition, & not allways in the course of the disease, it is only in consequence of the disease in itself arising to a certain degree. Hence in a higher diathesis there is a considerable local affection, in a lower the local affection is obscure, but here is none in a moderate & gentle diathesis, because a certain

producing ~~phly~~ inflammation, or any idiopathic disease proceed it nor any of the usual remedies remove it. Therefore these diseases which arise from stimuli, acrids & compression which are only to be cured by removing the cause (CCXI) which is seldom done in practice, by a most abominable blunder, & destructive to the cure, are numbered among the phlegmasia

It was not without good reason that the name of pyrexia has been given to the general affection as they are merely with great difficulty distinguished, on the one hand, from fevers, which are diseases of extreme debility, and on the other, from an affection similar in its appearance, but widely different in its real nature, being only a symptom of local disease, & therefore as such may properly enough be termed a symp=tomatic pyrexia. *

Notes

*

The correction we have so often taken notice of has made considerable alteration in this paragraph & the following. The author has struck out the Phlogistic Exanthema, as they are called, from their place, & arranged them with the phlegmasia because he saw no use in considering them as a peculiarity of Phlo: Diseases on account of the contagious matter & eruption accompanying them; his reasons for which will be delivered in their proper place. He perceived that such a distinction, whilst it was unnecessary also had to some degree of misapprehension of his meaning, to wit a supposition that there might be something essentially different in the causes of diseases from phlegmasia. An other reason for his placing them among the latter was a desire to make his scale of diseases as exact as possible. 154

The real phlogistic diseases, whether they be called phlegmasia as defined above (CCXIV. CCXV) or phlogistic exanthema as defined (CCCXXXV to CCCXL), it is thought proper to arrange into a scale in the following order. Peripneumony, in which pleuritis & carditis, so far as the latter is ever idiopathic, are comprehended; Synocha with affection of the head, & therefore to be denominated Phrenitic; Variola, when accompanied with high Phlogistic diathesis & a crowded eruption; Rubeola, when the disease appears under the same circumstances; Erysipelas, accompanied with the circumstances attending Phrenitic Synocha; Rheumatismus; Scarlatina; Cynanche Tonsillaris; Catarrh, commonly distinguished by the improper name of cold; Lastly, Simple Synocha or the inflammatory fever slight in degree. *

Notes

* This consideration of diseases, we shall find, thro' the whole course of the work, to be useful & essential, all other distinctions whether systematic or nosological, are pernicious, in all respects.

History of Peripneumony

231

The following symptoms are peculiar to peripneumony; pain in some part of the thorax, often changing its seat; difficulty of respiration; cough, for the most part causing expectoration; & if in a high degree ~~Coughing~~ coughing up blood.

232

The seat of the disease is the whole body, or the whole nervous system (XXXIV. XLI. to XLIV) because the diathesis taking place over the whole body in the predisposition, & new ~~proceeding~~ producing the disease (XXVII. LXXV. LXXVI.) the inflammation within the breast following the pyrexia often after a great interval, never preceeding it, & bleeding & other remedies affecting the inflamed part, not more than any other equal part all prove it. The proper seat of the inflammation which is only a part of the common diathesis, is the substance of the lungs, & the membrane proceeding from the pleura covering the surface of them, or it is any part of the latter which lines the ribs, ~~diff~~ different in different cases, & different in the same case at different times

233

The pain in some parts of the thorax depends on inflammation of the parts corresponding within, just now mentioned (CCXXXII). And this is proved by

dissection, unless that the lungs adhering to the pleura lining the ribs produces it oftener, & much seldomer does the inflammation of the pleura produce it.

234

When the inflammation affects the surface of the lungs, it cannot take place in either the membranes or inner ~~surface~~ substance of the lungs seperately; for how can you, if you reflect, suppose that the little points of the same vessels whether creeping above the membrane, or entering into it, or whether coming out from it alone can be inflamed & not the next point. Therefore the distinction of this inflammation into parenchymatous & membranous is equally remote from the truth. You must understand that this observation has not been made so much for use, for the contrary opinion has nothing to do with the cure, as upon account of showing the usual nonsense of pathology.

235

The pain often changes its seat in the progress of the disease, because the inflammation, the direct cause of the pain, is equally changeable, leaving its first seat, or preserving it & rushing into another part with more violence; which fact, the well known change of pain compared with the vestiges of the inflammation of the ~~corresponding~~ inflammation of the corresponding parts discovered after death, proves.

236

This fact refutes the notion of the disease being pro=duced by the inflammation, kept up by it, & depending upon it, & by an unanswerable argument strengthening the propo=sition, proves that the inflammation is directed by a strong general diathesis, sometimes more violent on one part than on another: and it comes to the same conclusion, which the cure demonstrates, that the inflammation together with the diathesis being relieved or removed, fades away, becomes more simple & is driven from every part. The consideration of Rheumatism confirms the same fact, the pains of which are so much the more violent & numerous, the more powerful the general diathesis is, & milder or fewer the slighter it is. Distinguish these pains depending on the general diathesis apart of the idiopathic disease, from the local diseases which often happen alone, & which may acciden=tally proceed this disease; unless you rather petulantly choose to play about words on a serious subject & be=tray your shameful ignorance or deceive the less skill=ful by falsities.

237.

The difficulty of breathing (CCXXXI) is occasioned by no fault in the lungs or the organs of respiration, nor by no defect of excitement in them, but by the drawing in the air alone, which by filling its own vessels, ~~distend~~ & distending them compresses the inflamed blood vessels

238

The cause of the cough is the exhalable fluid, violently & as we said before (CCXXI), likewise secretion & excretion of mucus irritating the air vessels increasing their ~~excitement~~ & the excitement of all the powers that enlarge the cavity of the thorax & thus affecting a full inspiration & expiration ~~of the thorax~~, & partly in conjunction with the will. —

239

The cough is little or none at the beginning, because on account of the diathesis as yet strongly affecting the extreme vessels (CCXXXVIII) the same fluid flowing in in an imperceptible vapour, gives less irritation, & is thrown off with less efforts. —

240

Expectoration follows the cough because the accumulated fluids, with their effect, the effort of coughing, in a rapid rush of the air flowing out of the lungs are carried forward like a torrent, & the mixture of blood sometimes with it, shews the force of secretion that has been explained above (CCXXI. CCXXXVIII). —

241. —

Softness of the pulse, commonly admitted in the definition of pleurisy &c, has been rejected in this doctrine, because the marks of the pulse are not the sequel of inflammation but of the general diathesis (CCVI); with regard to which the pulse instead of soft is to be called less hard. —

Nor is the varying sense of paine, one while acute, & as it were pungent, at other times obtuse, weighty & rather to be considered as an uneasiness, altho' directly depending on inflammation, or pointing out the state or seat of it, to be reckoned of any consequence, because however great the inflammation be, wherever is its seat, whatever danger it denounces, the only means of removing it & averting danger is to diminish the general diathesis (CCXVI. ~~LXXXV.~~) Therefore the notion of the mem=brane being inflamed in the acute & the parenchymatous in obtuse is to be rejected as useless & to be guarded against as bringing destruction in the cure; for often in an advanced state of the disease the pain suddenly abating when the respiration is not in proportion relieved, gives a false appearance of a restoration of health to an unskilful person; the cause of which, being quite foreign from the seat or quality of the inflammation, is that high degree of excitement which implies the excitability to be quite ex=hausted, that itself (excitement) is ended & the excessive vigour is converted into indirect debility. (XIX. LX. CLX) Hence the excitement of the vessels supposed to be inflamed becomes none & laxity exists instead of density. Hence the excretion instead of being violently increased is without force, without effort the watery parts of the blood in consequence of the inactivity of the vessels seperates

from the more viscid, is increased to a prodigious degree & the fluid, from all quarters pouring in upon the air ves=els produces sudden suffocation. ——

243

Carditis seldom occurs, it is but little understood, & commonly seems to be a local affection. And when it happens, it is in vain for a physician to interfere. And if it is even idiopathic it rejects every definition & every cure except that of peripneumony; from which it is not to be seperated since it arises from the same antecedent hurtful powers, is removed by the same remedies, & is not distinguished by any certain sign

31

and an antiphlogistic, only, removes it; therefore its effects do not differ from the diseases hitherto mentioned, the diseases therefore arising from or properly conjoined with them as belonging to the same form of diseases. —

253

Betwixt these other diseases & the exanthematic there is no other difference but that in the latter the matter requires some time (different in different cases) to pass out of the body, & goes off more plentifully or sparingly as the perspiration is more free or impeded. — The perspiration is impeded by no spasm no constriction from cold but only by phlogistic diathesis upon the surface (CXXXII. CXXXIII. CXXXV. CLIX) as appears from this, that cold by its debilitating operation procuring free issue to the matter, is a powerfull means of promoting perspiration; and it has been demonstrated above that it produces this effect by diminishing the diathesis, not by removing the spasm. As the passage of the matter is promoted this way, so —

254

Part of it retained under the cuticle, by that retention, acquires a certain acrimony, produces little inflammations, & when produced carries them to suppuration; this by exciting the neighbouring

parts produces pyrexia & symptomatic phlogistic diathesis which ought to be distinguished from the idiopathic.

255.

The time of eruption is more or less certain, because the operation of fermenting being in some degree certain & equal, in the same degree requires a certain & equal space of time to be performed, to be diffused over the body & to ~~be~~ reach the surface of it, as the effect testifies. Again it is not exactly certain because the perspiration must be more vigorous or languid in proportion to the variation in the force of the system.

256.

The pyrexia symptomatic of the eruption sometimes assumes the form of actual fever, because the degree of stimulus which the eruption produces over the whole surface of the body occasions ultimately excessive excitement, & the ~~per~~ extraction of the excitement and indirect debility.

History of the Small Pox

257

The Small Pox is an exanthema (CCC~~XXX~~V) on the third or fourth day of which, sometimes later, small inflamed spots, called papillæ & which soon pass into pustules, break out, containing a liquid which changes into pus about the eight day, often later,

gives a confirmation of the opinion that the contagion does not differ from other hurtful powers usually producing phlogistic diathesis.

262

When the diathesis gains so much ground as altogether to check the perspiration, the eruption often disappears for a time, as if it went to the internal parts; this dangerous symptom is chiefly liable to take place in the end of the disease, & it shows that the matter produces symptomatic inflammation over the surface of the body in the same manner as the variolous matter; hence both other viscera as well as the lungs often become inflamed; this inflammation is called symptomatic because it does not, like the idiopathic inflammation, depend upon a general diathesis, but upon the acrimony of the matter determined to different parts, at different times. The effect of that inflammation also produces symptomatic pyrexia which ought to be distin=guished from the idiopathic.

History of the Erysipelas

263

Erysipelas is a phlegmasia or phlogistic disease, always beginning with pyrexia, & followed by inflammation this inflammation appears in some external part of the body, more commonly on the face, sometimes in the fauces;

it is distinguished by an unequal circumference with somewhat of tumour, by changing its seat & giving a sensation of burning. —

264. —

It is peculiar to this inflammation, & far from other idiopathic ones, to occupy the corpus mucosum *
This is of ~~consequence~~ no consequence to enter into the cause of the distinction, since the phlegmasia differs not from others either in the operation of the exciting powers, or that of the remedies. —

265

The explanation of the redness of the inflammation, is the same as that given above (CCXXV. CCXXVI) for the question about different degrees of it is of no consequence as not affecting the essential nature of the disease. The reason why the inflamed part is accompanied with less tumour, is, because in every space between the cuticle & skin there is interposed an effusion of fluid. The same is the cause of the inflammation shifting & as it were creeping from its original seat, & of the inequallity of its circumference; the cause of the sense of burning is acrimony of the fluids below acquired by stagnation. —

Notes

* A part of this paragraph is omitted as incorrect. —

The inflammation is not more dangerous when it affects the face than when seated in any other part, unless when the general diathesis upon which it depends is great rendering the disease proportionally great. In which case wherever an inflammation is seated the disease ought to be considered as violent, but more so when the face is the seat of inflammation, as the latter is in danger of affecting the vessels within the head.

267.

Pyrexia always preceding the inflammation, confirms what has been said above.

History of the Rheumatism

268.

Rheumatism is a phlegmasia (CCXXX.) especially in a temperament inclining to the sanguine, when heat succeeds the operation of cold (CXXXII. CXXXIV.) or so alternating with it, so as to make it stimulate more powerfully; in which the pain affects the neighbourhood of the joints especially the large ones, & corresponding to the degree of the diathesis, & in which the inflammation always follows the pyrexia.

269

The sanguine temperament is that state in which the sensibility, the vigour of body & mind are more easily

rouzed from a certain degree of stimuli given, than in any other. *

270

External temperature is hurtful here in the same manner as explained before (CXXXII. CXXXIV. CCXL. XXVI)

271

The pain affects the parts mentioned (CCLXVIII) because the inflammation is chiefly applied here, or these parts receive an increased portion of the common diathesis; & it happens for this reason that the temperature which is nearly the most powerful of any of the exciting causes (CCXX. CCXXIV. CCXXXII. CCLXX) is only applied to these parts There is no translation to the interior parts because these same hurtful powers does not act upon them (CCXXXVI) in consequence of their preserving nearly an equal temperature under all the varieties of temperature affecting the body externally.

Notes

* This Paragraph is now struck out as containing a leaven of the former notions of the temperaments, and plunging into a subject which now appear to him not only obscure, hidden & uncertain, but in many respects perplexed & false.

273.

Cold does not here, according to the vulgar opinion, prove hurtful by constricting, for this reason, that under heat the operation of which is directly contrary to constriction, the disease (CXXXV). the disease is most violent. This effect is confirmed by stimulating diet always proving hurtful, & abstinence always giving relief and often completing the cure; & it detects an error which supposes temperatures more detrimental & sweating more advantageous than they are, as if there were no other hurtful exciting powers but the former & no other remedies than the latter. In this as well as in all other phlegmasia & phlogistic diseases it is the general diathesis alone that produces the disease, & the removal of it alone that performs the cure (CXLVIII. CLI. CLXXV. CLXXVI) This is proved in the clearest manner by the inflammation always following the pyrexia by an evident interval of time. Partial pains that sometimes precede this disease, & oftener occur by themselves, & that have nothing to do in either case with the phlogistic diathesis, upon which the whole disease depends; it must be remembered the local affections belong to an opposite idiopathic one (viz) Rheumatalgia or Chronic Rheumatism, of which we are afterwards to treat of under the former appellation (CLXVIII).

274

The greater joints are inflamed in rheumatism & not the lesser ones, which are more commonly the seat of

inflammation in the gout, because a higher increase of phlogistic diathesis in the former produces the affection and they, as being less remote from the center of activity are more susceptible of that high increase of diathesis than the lesser joints, which are less capable of it in consequence of their greater remoteness from the centrae source of activity. —

As the gout is a disease of debility it is liable to be prevalent in the remote small extremities, which are the most removed from the heart & brain, as these parts are weaker than those which are nearer the source of activity.

In the progress of this disease & of life the stomach becomes more & more liable to indirect debility & hence it is that it becomes the next conspicuous seat of the disease at an advanced period. —

275.

With Rheumatism, which is a phlogistic disease, Rheumatalgia, commonly known by the name of chronic rheumatism, ought not, as has hitherto been done, to be confounded. —

History of the Scarlatina

276

The Scarlatina or Scarlet fever is an exanthema; about the fourth day, or later, the face becomes some=what swelled & at the same time a dead efflorescence takes place over the skin, which latter is afterwards marked by large spots several of which afterwards unite into one & all of them in the space of three days end in little branny scales. These symptoms only arise in conse=quence of phlogistic diathesis originating from its other source. But a number of symptoms similar to them constitute an opposite disease, which will be taken notice of in a proper place. ——

277.

The eruption appearing in a certain space of time & remaining for some time is owing to the fermentation requiring a certain time for its completion, different in different cases, in the same manner as has been explained before (CCLVIII). ——

278

The swelling of the face depends upon a greater degree of phlogistic diathesis in that part than in any other of equal use or vital importance; and besides the hurtful powers usually producing such phlogistic diathesis; it is to be supposed that it is encreased in the present case by the contagious matter now reaching the skin. ——

This matter alone produces the no morbid state, it only gives the external exanthematic form of the disease, but it is equally liable to be united with phlogistic or asthenic diathesis; hence after the matter has been applied to the body the disease arises in one while in a phlogistic form, according to the definition given of it, another while in an asthenic of which an account will be given in its proper place. This explanation reconciles the jarring & diametrically opposite explanations as well as methods of cure recommended by writers, some of whom contend that the nature of the disease is in every respect contrary to that which others with equal obstinacy maintain.

History of the Cynanche Tonsillaris

280

Cynanche Tonsillaris or inflammatory sore throat is a Phlegonasia in which the inflammation affects affects the throat especially the tonsils, never preceeding the pyrexia, tis accompanied with swelling & redness & with an increase of the pain in swallowing, especially fluid matter

281

The reason of the inflamnation occupying the part mentioned in the definition has been explained before (CLXIV) This inflamonation after it has once taken place is liable to

There is a rare disease, appearing sometimes in certain regions, never in others, to which the appellation of Cynanche Stridula or the Croup, has been given; in which there is a difficulty of breathing with squeaking inspiration, hoarse ringing cough & tumour scarce discernable. This disease almost only affects the most delicate age of infancy. Every thing else that has been said or done respecting it is completely ambiguous. When it occurs in practice, if we have not had sufficient opportunity of judging of it, let the following directions be taken in order to ascertain its true nature; as the phlogistic diathesis in the degree necessary to produce a morbid state is less liable to occur either in the beginning or towards the end of human life, because it depends upon a high degree of excitement, a state incompatible with the human constitution at these periods; while in the former of them the high degree of excitability, in the latter the deficiency of it, are not disposed to admit of great effect from the exciting powers; the diathesis however arising from the latter, to wit, phlogistic is not entirely formed from either period of life: in infancy the abundance of excitability compensates for the deficiency of stimulus; in old age abundance of stimulus makes up for the deficiency of the excitability in either because some degree of phlogistic diathesis, less permanent indeed, but sufficient to establish the formal morbid state. — In this way Infants experience vicissitudes of excitement in the shortest space of time, to day they will show all the appearances of extreme

debility; to morrow every appearance of vigour, because in the latter case the operation of the stimulus is soon raised to its highest, on account of the abundance of excitability; in the former it soon tends to its lowest, on account of the small degree in which it is applied. Hence whatever degree of phlogistic diathesis happens to such persons, it is short, acute & easy of solution; nor is asthenic diathesis in some circumstances either liable to be permanent or of difficult solution, provided there is no local affection in the case, & it is properly treated. —

286

The marks of phlogistic diathesis in this early age are great quickness of pulse compared with the phlogistic pulse of adults, greater than their own in its sound state distinctly striking the finger of the physician; some degree of dryness of the belly at first, which in the progress of the disease (CIX) becomes more liquid; dryness & heat of the skin; thirst; watchfulness; crying with an appearance of strength. On the other hand the symptoms of asthenic diathesis, at the same age, are pulses not to enumerated for quickness, slender falling softly upon the finger like snow so that the physician has uncertain whether he feels it; very loose & copious stools consisting of a green feculent matter; frequent vomiting; dryness of the skin; preternatural heat but different in its degree in different parts; interrupted sleep never refreshing; crying accompanied with every appearance of weakness, exciting feelings of tenderness & compassion in the by standers. —

The former of these diathesis beside the usual hurtful powers is, at this age, preceded by the following, pure milk, animal food, excessive use of opium or diluted strong drink, excessive heat succeeding to cold accompanied with moisture therefore proving more debilitating; lastly strong simple solids: the latter diathesis, together with the known hurtful powers producing it at other ages, is preceded by the following, the milk of weak sickly nurses vegetable food, sweetened with sugar, watery drink, habitual vomiting & purging either by other means or magnesia given forsooth to absorb an acid in the first passages, cold not followed by heat, & weak simple solids. ——

288. ——

It is the business of a good physician attentively to consider which of the two set of symptoms precede or accompany the cynanche trachealis & whether the pyrexia attending it be phlogistic or asthenic; and carefully to weigh the different opinions of authors upon the subject, to estimate it by this caution, that their theories are specious, but less so than their facts; let him be upon his guard against the variety of nonsense & rashness of young men who may have attempted the discussion of the question before us, & with respect to the old disputers on the subject let him not be put off his guard by their obstinacy, which becomes more & more confirmed in proportion to the length of their age & the extent of their practice, yielding to no reasoning, to no weig

of truth & almost defying the power of God; let him proceed upon the certain fact that their rooted prejudices are not to be overcome, let him remember that the Elexipharmic Physician stands an example of a whole age of physicians, except one, adopting error in the profession & obstinately persisting in their error; let him reflect, ~~that~~ if physicians at present who follow the doctrines generally received in the schools, discern better than their predecessors, just now named, or are not equally blind in the opposite extreme, causing as much mischief in fevers, & all the other diseases of debility (which are many) as they did formerly in phlogistic ones (which being in a small proportion to the former either in number or frequency) they thereby more widely diffuse devolation & destruction among the human race. Thus guarded from error let him consider the cures of these diseases which in consequence of this we shall find that bloodletting, or stimulants which are commonly called antispasmodic prove successful, & let him know that in the former case the disease the is phlogistic in the latter asthenic, & he will receive confirmation of his judgement if he shall find that the symptoms & exciting hurtful powers mentioned above concur respectively with the method of cure to establish his conclusion.

History of Synocha

288

The simple synocha is the same disease as the phrenetic (CCXLVI. CCXLVII) only wanting the affections of the head occuring in the latter.

History of Catarrh

289

Catarrh or Cold, as it is commonly called, is a phlegmasia (CCXXX) in which to the general symptoms mentioned above are added Cough, hoarseness & at first a suppression or diminution of the secretion from the nose, fauces & bronchia afterwards followed by an unusual increase of it: the disease often arises from stimulant powers, often from heat alone (CXXXIII to CXXXV) especially after a previous application of cold; & it is to be removed by debilitating powers, often by cold alone, guarding against the alternation or succession of heat (CLXXX).

290

The cough here admits of the same explanation as that formerly given (CCXXXIX): but here it is free & given way to by the ~~physician~~ patient, because it increases no neighbouring inflammation, so as thereby to produce pain.

291

That the hoarseness arises from a suppression of the secretion

that should be exhaled into the bronchia may be known by these circumstances that it often remains long almost without any expectoration or cough, or only a moderate state of these, while yet the phlogistic diathesis continues in full force & does not abate in the bronchia; afterwards when the diathesis is diminished & the expecto=ration & cough become more free, it abates or ceases alto=gether. That this is occasioned by a stimulus of the same nature & degree as that in which the phlogistic diathesis consists, is proved by straining in speaking producing a temporary hoarseness, by cold water releiving it & silence removing it.

292.

The suppressed excretion here is that of the mucus & exhalable fluid formerly mentioned (CCXXXVIII) & it admits of the same explanation as was formerly given. (CCXXXIX)

293

It is certain that stimulants produce catarrh, from the following considerations; that heat alone, plentiful diet, strong drink & moderate exercise certainly excite it; cold water given for drink, scanty aliment & want of exercise as certainly & effectually remove it. The suppo=sition therefore of its depending upon cold alone, and being to be removed by heat is a capital error. On the contrary cold is never hurtful in this disease, unless when its action is followed by that of heat according to the explanation given (CXXXIV) The same observation is

The phlogistic apyrexia arise from an overpower of phlogistic diathesis affecting the vessels less powerfully, & some other part more conspicuously; the principal examples of it are mania, pervigilium & obesity.

Notes

an immoderate menstruation & haemorrois or the piles; when he considered the symptoms of these, he perceived nothing but every mark of debility & relaxation; when he inquired into the exciting hurtful powers or remote causes, he saw that they were all debilitating powers. From the the practice of physicians, mislead by the theory we just now mentioned, he could derive only this information, that as they were universally unsuccessful in the cure on their plan of bleeding & other evacuations, they were all in a wrong train. No regular Physician ever existed without the idea deeply engraven upon his mind that every species of evacuation was the indication of cure & all the means of filling the the vessels & stimulating them was the cause of the disease. — In repeated trials he found the reverse of all this was the truth, that wine, spirits & the most diffusible stimulants with a very rich diet were the most effectual remedies for this class of diseases; and that penury of blood, & relaxation accompanying that, as well as the other debilitating powers were the causes of them. The author does not deny an abundance of blood, but he positively denies the existance of plethora: from the consideration, that in every case, in which

History of Mania

296

Mania is a phlogistic apyrexia consisting in a thro' disorder of the intellectual faculties, & an imagination so false that it forms ~~a~~ erroneous ideas of every thing.

Notes

Physicians ever supposed plethora was the cause, instead of abundance there was a penury of blood & instead of an increased action or what they pompously call there was nothing but the symptoms of relaxation & weakness. Plethoric diseases according to physicians were, Gout; Apoplexy; Palsy; Epilepsy; Dyspepsia or bad digestion, which often, at a late period, affects the luxurious; Nausia & the three Hæmorrhagies we before mentioned; and in all of these Dr. Brown has proved the state of the disease to be that which we have now laid down, & that whenever any ~~over~~ over proportion of blood occurs in the vessels, profuse hæmorrhage never is the consequence. The expectoration may be streaked with blood & the urine tinged in a peripneumony or phrenitic synocha in consequence of an over proportion of blood in the vessels, but a profuse discharge is only the result of relaxation of the vessels, and when the degree of this, as a cause, is adequate to the effect, the vessels will pour out their blood so long as there is a drop in the body; they will pour it out ~~till~~ death is the consequence of the penury occasioned by the evacuation.

In so far as Mania does not arise from any fault in the substance of the brain, which is a local disease, & sometimes occurs, it is occasioned chiefly by excessive exercise of the intellectual faculty, or by a high degree of passion carrying excitement to excess. These powers act chiefly upon the brain; but tho' no pyrexia follows they also act upon the whole system; the proof of which is the method of cure operating by debility. Other stimuli, not applied immediately to the brain, but to a distant part, producing the same effect. The most powerful of these are spiritous or vinous drink, opium & perhaps some other substances taken into the stomach & acting first on that organ. Of the other sources of hurtful powers, some have less effect in producing mania by themselves, but by their stimulant operation they increase the effect of the more powerful, this is proved by the effect of removing those powers in the cure of the disease. — If ever ~~poisons~~ poisons produce mania without altering the substance of any solid part, in that case their operation must be supposed the same with that of the general stimulant powers, their effect being the same, & the disease must be considered as idiopathic & similar to other phlogistic disease. But if poisons on the contrary act by destroying the texture of a part, they must be considered as the cause of a local disease. —

The heart & arteries are less excited in mania because food which is the principal hurtful power stimulating the vessels, is not among the number of the powers usually producing this disease; at the same time when it is added to the other hurtful powers it increases the effect as appears from the fact that abstinence is, among other remedies, found to be a very effectual one; this fact & what has been said before (CCXCVII) prove that mania is not a local disease, but extends over the whole system. ——

History of Pervigilium

299

Pervigilium or indisposition to sleep is a phlogistic apyrexia (CCXCV) in which either no sleep takes place, or no sound sleep, & the mind is excited to morbid excess accompanied with a lively strong and distressing imagination. ——

300

The same powers which produce mania, also produce dreaming but by a weaker degree of operation. Excessive thinking, emotion & disturbing passion have distinctly that effect. That degree of thinking which produces this is not ultimately excessive, as such a degree by exhausting the excitability for a time would produce deep sleep;

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it would have that effect by producing indirect debility, the consideration of which does not belong to this place; in the same manner we are to judge of disturbing passions in so far as they are concerned in producing this disease; all ultimate excesses of which induce sleep or produce that watchfulness which depends upon indirect debility, further the operation of these passions, emotions & some of the intellectual functions, prove not adequate to the effect of producing this disease by a single or frequent application. The irritation which produces this disease, in any considerable degree, is one that frequently recurs in impressing the brain deeply & therefore leaving a a permanent hurtful effect. In that way a high desire for objects of great value accompanied with a rivalry of not obtaining them, an ardour to revenge a great injury, the horror that accompanies the execution of revenge, the fear of punishment in an after state, all these excite the mind to an excess which produces this disease; the cases of Orestes, Caraline & Francisca are so many examples of such excessive excitement. — Whenever therefore the mind is so excited by its imaginations & passions, that after the stimulus of these & other powers have been applied it cannot be composed & calmed by sleep, in every such case the person so affected must be understood as labouring under the disease here denominated pervigilium

301

The hurtful powers (ccc) are not the only ones that

produce this disease; for when we come afterwards to speak of the powers producing ~~this disease~~ a disposition to sleep different from the present which chiefly operate by indirect debility, which therefore will be treated under the other form of disease; we shall there see that other powers have a tendency to produce vigilance, or to conjoin their operation with them; this operation is contrary to the operation of those powers which directly produce sleep, it is a sum total of the stimulus arising from the actions of the day keeping within that degree which wears out the excitability; thus abatement of exercise should be taken with an intermission of it contrary to custom, watery instead of strong drinks, & avoiding spirits, these by preventing the stimulus of food getting to that extreme in which the indirect debility favourable to sleep takes place & cold which acts in a similar manner by preventing the degree the degree of stimulus from becoming excessive, all produce watching or a state of sleep next to that, either alone or still more so when added to stimuli particularly affecting the brain. ———

302

As powers briskly stimulating (CCC.CCCI) briskly stimulating in this way without any diminution of the sum total of stimulus produce waking, hence we can understand that whatever is the cause of other phlogistic diseases (CXLVIII) the same is the cause of this, the same state of the body takes place in

both diseases, nor is it understood that other hurtful powers & not absolutely the same produced them, varying only in proportion to their degree, which often happens in every case of phlogistic diseases

303

The fact (CCCII) is discovered by the functions from these diseases are called apyrexia, we can observe the pulse however is not free from disease, but on the contrary is much stronger than in perfect health or in predisposition to asthenic disease or in the asthenic diseases themselves, as there is more vigour & stimulus supporting that vigour in the constitution. And the state of other functions, except those of the brain which are most affected, are precisely the same as in mild phlogistic diseases, & during the predisposition to them. Of the brain is much more affected in this case & in mania, than the rest of the body, there is uncommon inlet, it being universally certain, both in disease & predisposition to it (XXXVI to XLV) that some part is always more affected than any other.

History of Obesity

304

Obesity is a phlogistic apyrexia (CCXIV) in which in consequence of the most perfect health, high living, especially in food & sedentary life the fat increases to that degree that it incommodes the functions.

305

That obesity so defined is a disease, the above definition shews, & that it is a phlogistic disease certain ~~functions~~ symptoms of phlogistic diathesis prove. In the number of which strong action of the stomach whether in regard to appetite or digestion & great vigour in all the other digestive powers give ample proof. —

306

As in this disease the stimulus of the exciting powers raise the excitement above that degree of fit, which corresponds with perfect health to that degree in which phlogistic diathesis consists; without which latter there never can be so much vigour in the stomach & in the organs that form the chyle & the blood, that it is in common to these with other phlogistic diseases, that the sum of all the stimuli is much less than in other phlogistic diseases & never arises to that extreme degree in which indirect debility consists & does not subsist in so great a degree as is sufficient to give any considerable commotion to the heart & vessels. However in all these three diseases, it happens that both the frequency of the pulse as well as all the other functions are somewhat the degree of perfectly found functions & greatly above asthenic diathesis. And if phlogistic hypyrexia differ from other phlogistic diseases, chiefly in this, that

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by the absence of asthenic disease in the present disease, & by the presence of such a degree of phlogistic diathesis as constitutes only predisposition to other phlogistic ~~diathesis~~ diseases, & by the remedies which affect the other parts, as shall be shown by & by, also producing the cure here; & lastly by powers of a contrary operation to those always proving hurtful; whence it is a certain fact, that whatever stimulus affects a part it affect the whole body because the excitability is one undivided principal over the whole body, even in those cases where such general affection might be overlooked.

309

With respect to obesity in particular, that other exciting hurtful powers as well as food have more or less effect may be known from this certain proof that the digestive organs are so strong as to perform their functions more completely in fat people than in others who are at the same time are by no means in a bad state. But the hurtful powers fall short of that high degree of excitement which approaches to ultimate or near to that, & put an end to excitement by exhausting excitability; or has a tendency ~~to~~ excite the system by the degree of tumult it produces.

310

Accordingly passions do not, in this case, produce any excessive stimulant effects, as is known to the

vulgar, with whom it is a common ~~saying~~ observation that fat people are always good natured, while ill natured people are in general lean. Thus also it is that fat people are not so prone to excessive thinking which proves a great stimulus. Thus also persons naturally fat avoid all corporeal motion, by which all the functions are excited to excess especially those of the vessels & the perspiration proportionally increased they also avoid it more as it fatigues them more than others.

311. —

After this explanation of the three diseases that stand lowest in the scale of diseases of that form, since the affection of the part depends (XLII. XLIII) upon the general one, & is of the same kind (XL) arises from the same exciting hurtful powers (XLIII) and is removed by the same remedies (XLIV.) since there is reason to believe that the affection of the part whether it be inflammation or an affection of the brain, or of the vessels, greater than in other parts, is not different in different cases but precisely the same in all & that seeming difference only consists in certain slight circumstances of no consequence & it requires not a different plan of cure of cure, nor affords fundamental distinctions, an evident blunder therefore which has been the ruin of the whole art of physic, ought to be removed. Very properly therefore all the diseases which have been treated of without excepting the three last have been reduced not to two to two genera, &

Since such is the operation of cold (CCCLXXXI to CCCXXXIV) that power of striking in the eruption of the measles which is falsely attributed to it, is to be imputed not to cold alone, but to heat & other stimuli giving more excitement than if the operation of cold had not proceeded, in the manner before explained (XIV) (CXXXIV) And why not? If cold does not occasion the striking in of the small pox; but by enlarging the diameters of the perspiratory vessels (which are obstructed by the phlogistic diathesis) on the contrary highly expedite the issue; Why should the operation of the same power be supposed to be different in a similar case, nay directly opposite? Must we again have the trouble of refuting a false opinion which supposes that causes exactly the same can produce opposite effects? Cold diminishes the ~~operation~~ eruption in the small pox, as is generally granted, and the same is the effect of the eruption disappearing in the measles; let us then take a nearer view of the fact; is the effect to be supposed the same in both diseases or different? How came you to know that the matter which disappears is struck in? Confess the truth & candidly acknowledge that this is a relic of the alexipharmic doctrine, which supposed that the stimulus of heat and other stimuli expeded, & that cold impeded every eruption

After an illustrious person had shown the error of this doctrine both in small pox & other cases, because he

did not make the same application so accurately to the cure of measles, neither do you, nor cannot you go a nail's breadth beyond him; but you might have seen, had you considered the proper cure that both the measles & the small pox were phlogistic diseases; Are not all the successful remedies, in both cases, debilitating & antiphlogistic? And as it was certain certain that in the small pox, cold debilitates, or as you may say proves sedative, was there not reason for suspecting, from that circumstance, that in the measles cold did not stimulate or constrict & thereby repel the eruption but that it performed the same operation as in the small pox? But in this case you will perhaps contend that the action of cold is peculiar, because, after the eruption has disappeared, all the symptoms become more violent & severe; but consider whether this circumstance makes any thing in your favour, or if it has any effect at all, does it not make directly against you. Whether did stimulant or debilitating powers follow the action of cold which you suppose has done harm? If the former (stimulants) symptoms arise, the cause is to be imputed to them, which as has been said before, are productive of excessive excitement (XIV. CXXXIV) after the application of cold, & of more excitement than in any other case. If the latter symptoms of debility followed the operation of cold, there would not be wanting a strong suspicion that cold has a concern. As often as increased diathesis follows the operation

Messrs Fanne & Ford Farmers together & Celebrated Hubbard Corn Cobs

where ye Cæcum joins ye Colon one portion of ye circumference of both is depressed and forms a large fold on the inside & advances into the cavity of the intestine No. 2 and called Valve of Colon.

3 Ligamentous bands in Colon which are shorter than its inner coats and increase the plaits on ye inner surface of the

Valve of Colon it is found at that part of the Colon

Cæcal opening the Mucus lubricates

Intestines — Arteries — Mesenteric from Aorta —

In ye Rectum Veins called Hæmorrhoidal — Nerves from 8th pair

Mesentery a reduplication of peritoneum — 8th pair

pony each side of ye lumbar Vertebræ to which it is attached

by its attachment to ye Vertebræ it keeps ye intestines in their place.

Those pts attachd to ye colon and rectum are called meso-colon & meso rectum

Pancreas

a conglomerate gland placed behind ye bottom of ye stomach shaped like a dog's tongue about 8 fingers long 2 or 3 in width — its point towards the spleen and its base to the duodenum has a duct

pancreatic Vessels ye opens into ye duod. it discharges a viscid liquor like saliva and dilutes ye chyme. Nerves are derived from Splenic and ye Lever

Intercostal

a Viscus of a reddish fetus in respt hypochond and extends to epigast: covered by peritoneum and is attached to ye false ribs by 3 reduplications called Ligaments

Mesentery is formed of two laminæ together by cellular membrane connected

umbilical Cord after birth becomes
a Ligam^t and serves to secure it
in its situation; when y umbil Vessels enter
at y posterior p^t divided into 2
Lobes - largest in y right hypo-
other called little Lobe and covers
p^t of y Stomach. peritone^m in
invests y Liver like a glove is
called Capsule of Glisson. Use
for y Secretion of bile and is
Glandular - Blood conveyed
to it by Vena portae & the hepatic
Artery which last nourishes it
and y Vena portae in is formed
by y union of Veins from Abd^m.
Viscera for in y bile is secreted
and serves y office of Artery & Vein
y bile is conveyed out of y liver
by ducts called porribilearii
these at length terminate in one
called ductus hepaticus.

Nerves from par Vagum - The Vena
Portae div^d into 2 Veins. Vena porta ven=
=tralis is ramified in the Liver - Vena Port
Hepat. ramify in the Liver - Ven. Port: Ven^t.
tralis sends Branches to the Viscera of the Abdomen

Bile separated from the blood by the Gall B^r. Bile descends from the liver & enters the Duod^m. Ferment of an Bile & Food. Contained in the Gall B^r. Bile & Food with the Duodenum

Gall Bladder

a little Membranous bag like a pear attach'd to ye posterior and almost inferior pt. of ye great Lobe of ye Liver - 2 Tunics - 1 peritoneum 2 Villous fm it is a mucous in dysents it fm Acrimony of ye Bile - Cystic Arteries fm hepatic - Nerves of Liver and Gall bladder fm intercost and pneu Vag. - ye Neck of bladder called Cysticus is insertes in hepatic and forms duct. com. coledoc. thro in both cystic & hepatic bile an discharged into duodenum - This canal enters ye Coats obliquely and promotes ye discharge of bile and prevents its return.

The bile may be defined a natural liquid soap somewhat bitter and of a yellowish colour it blends the aliment by dividing and attenuating it corrects the too great disposition to Acrimony in ye Stomach and by its Acrimony increases ye peristaltic Motion of ye Intestines.

Bile secreted from the hepatic & the Gall Bladder to the coledoc. & bile duct. forms of an animal soft, ropy oil, combined with the alkaline base of the bile.

Spleen

Is a soft spongy viscus of a bluish colour 6 fingers breadth in length and 3 in width situated in y left hypochond. between y stomach and false ribs — perhaps y blood undergoes some change in it in order to assist in y preparation of y bile

its veins empty into the Vena portæ or Capsulæ atrabilaires

Glandulæ renales, one on each side ~~of~~ between y kidney & aorta — in fœtus much larger than in adults.

Kidneys one on each side in lumbar Region — between last false rib & os ilium — are surrounded by a good deal of fat and covered by peritoneum —

Renal emulgent from aorta

3 Substances glandular, vascular, and membranous — or capillary secretion carried on in cortical ſt.

Urine is received from extrem. of capillary Arteries conveyed out of cortical by cylindric tubes constituting vascular ſt. then gradually unite and terminate in 10 or 12 papillæ and these open into y pelvis — Ureters like Sand in y

or secretory vessels

The ancients supposed the Spleen as the receptacle of Melancholy & supposed it to form the red globules

The Ureters are 2 canals from y Sides — is half out from the Kidneys the Blood vessels are called Ureters.

then horror; ~~the~~ sense of cold; langour; & a feeling like that of lassitude; moderate frequency of pulse, in the beginning of the disease if considerable, & through its whole course if moderate; strength & hardness of the pulse; dryness of the skin; retention of other excretions; redness of the urine, great heat & often thirst. ——

Notes

of colourless fluid, hæmorrhages depending upon debility, affections distinguished by spasm, affections distinguished by convulsions, & both further distinguished by their affect=ing the organs of voluntary & involuntary motions, then affections accompanied by cessation of motion; all which he attempted to reduce to the three heads Eucinesis, Dischenesis & Achynesis, & lastly febrile diseases; it was only from this attempt, which, after bestowing some labour upon it, he found he was still under a portion of misleading influence from former errors, that he recollected the fundamental principle before mentioned, & found that all the detail of particular affections estimated according to the scale of descending debility admitted of no such subdivisions, that they were false & forced, & tho' reduced, according to his first conception, to great simplicity, that they were still distinctions founded upon former mis=taken views of the animal oeconomy, & that these

The particular symptoms of the phlegmasia, are inflammation in an external part, or an affection approach=ing to inflammation, preceded, but never followed, by the general affection; the latter, for the greater convenience of distinguishing it from fevers, it is proper to name Pyrexia.

Notes

was no other distinction in nature, but that of the increase or diminution of excitement over the whole system; and that particular symptoms however formidable, which only tended to strike the attention of bad observers, were universally to be disregarded, both in judging of their importance as to the morbid state, & of their requiring particular attention in the indication of cure. When the second part of his work is given to the public, all this will be laid out more fully. But we thought it our duty both to the doctrine & to its author to make these remarks. He is singular, as an author of any important discovery, in being almost the only person, & the only one in medicine who so soon detects & corrects his own mis=takes; & to whom no just reprehension has ever been applied by others.

396

In all cases of violent diathesis, all the remedies men tioned more or less & different ones in different ones in different cases in proportion to the remaining degree of diathesis, requires such remedies in a high degree of operation or weaker to be applied in greater or more sparing quantity, all the remedies are to be brought into use, & the circle of cure must be enlarged.

397

Certain remedies of less consequence, as acids & nitre some of uncertain operation, as bleeding by leeches, cupping glasses & drawing off serum by blisters are mentioned by physicians as of the first consequence. Of which acids in so far as they render the drink palatable & agreeable & do not excite cough by affecting the lungs may in some measure prove refrigerant & are to be permitted, the more so they are desired. — But you may be certain that the refrigerating power of nitre is less than any physician ever believed it to be. — It shall be afterwards mentioned whether the rest have any effect at all. —

398

That I may pass to the second part of the indication (CCCLXXI)

Elements of Medicine

Good health is an agreeable, easy & exact exercise, of all the functions of body & mind. *a

2

Disease is an uneasy, difficult or disturbed performance of all or some of them.

3

Diseases are either universal, & to be named Idiopathic, or confined to a part & which may be denominated Local. †b

4

To the province of the physician belongs, all the former & as many of the latter as commence in a particular part and

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*a Physicians have run into a false manner of defining health. When I can perform every function, with pleasure to myself I am in health; but when I cannot do this I am not in health.
When a person is in phlogistic diathesis, or in predisposition to it, he has generally a greater degree of thought or vigour of mind.

†b General or Idiopathic disease consists of an increase or diminution of the excitement over the whole body. Local disease is a derangement or solution of continuity of some

and from it give a general disturbance to the system. (c)

5

Predisposition to disease is a state of the body so differing from health, & at the same time so approaching to disease, as to seem still to be comprehended within the boun=daries of health, of which however it is only an insidious resemblance. (d)

6

In all these states (I. II. V) Man & other animals differ from each other, & from every kind of inanimate matter in this property alone, that they are capable of being affected by external circumstances, & by some functions peculiar to themselves; & in such a manner that the phænomena peculiar to the living state (I. E) (their functions) are produced. (e)

Notes

some part; as for instance if a sword should be run thro' the lungs, the disease would nevertheless be local; it may extend to the system from the affection of the part, but can only be cured by altering the state of the part.

(c) It is the business of the physician to undertake the management of idiopathic & local diseases also; as for instance if the person has swallowed fish bones or any stimulant or acrid substance, it is the physicians business to remove the affection: boils, carbuncles, buboes, pimples &c all come under the province of the physician

(d) Predisposition is that state which has not yet risen to actual disease

(e) Living & dead matter differ in nothing but in possession a capability of being acted upon by external powers

The reaction produced from spasm & the Vis Medicatrix Naturæ &c.* are to be rejected as false, or are to be explained differently, & such a matter of importance, so distructive to the profession, ought to be removed. (g)

* Plethora & Mobility may be added.

Notes

(g) If it be proved that the phænomena of life arises from stimulating powers. — the Vis Medicatrix Naturæ cannot take place; upon which many systems have been built from Hippocrates even to the present day. The practice has been worse in proportion to the time elapsed since the days of Hippocrates. Shaal thought that the body, independant of the stimulants applied to it, had a faculty of governing its own motions; hence they were lead into the foolish notion of Critical days; the former of these cases was supposed to have some affinity to the tertian period; & the latter part of them they supposed allied to the quartan period; but very few physicians, in these northern regions, could ever observe these critical days; ~~they~~ further, suppose nature had a power of governing these motions, it is not to be expected that the effect would be the same when foreign powers are applied; for let us suppose they were just or exact in the ~~days~~ hands of Hippocrates, they cannot be so in the

The word Excitement unito well enough the effect of the exciting powers acting on the Excitability of

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hands of modern physicians, because they are always applying something to the body to derange its opera=tions, therefore on that account this doctrine ought to be rejected. Besides as these fevers are of the highest debility compatible with life, when they are allowed to go on themselves the danger is very great, which is a proof that the powers of nature cannot be very weak & that its operations cannot take place The antients supposed that different matters could produce different forms of the disease, as tertians, quartans &c and all their subdivisions, but this we shall prove to be wrong because there is scarce one fever in a hundred that continues its type to the end, but passes perhaps through all the subdivisions mentioned — Are we here to suppose a difference of matter applied altering the course of the disease? No we are to suppose, if if there is any matter at all, it is applied under different circumstances. — Dr Bryan Dr Robinson first started the doctrine of revolution of motions, from some experiments he made upon the pulse; but against the doctrine there are many objections; even Dr Robinson was sensible of it & therefore built no doctrine upon it

As the excitement is produced from the stimulus of the exciting powers, not without the excitability (N. IX.) so the degree of excitement answers to the degree of the exciting

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it. However his experiments are to be objected to because they are not sufficiently varied; it never occurred to Dr. Robinson that the operation of the external powers were sufficient to overthrow the whole fabric; but supposing his account was just, how will it explain the paroxysms of intermittents fevers in any of their appearances: he did not dream that the quickness of the pulse in general depended upon debility. Physicians supposed that the irritation arose from the quickness of the pulse, but this must be false, for when stimulants are applied they moderate the quickness of the pulse. Every physician has adopted plethora & mobility as facts without considering them; but they never supposed a plethora in peripneumony or other phlogistic diseases, but in hæmorrhagies, apoplexy, epilepsy, menorrhagia &c were the chief diseases in which they supposed it to exist, but it is atony & relaxation & a penury of blood & the indication of their cure is to stimulate them. All Hæmorrhagies are diseases of direct or indirect debility; the body cannot generate blood from itself & people most subject to hæmorrhagies are those who take in little food

exciting powers & the excitability conjointly — And either being given the excitement follows the proportion — A Glass of strong drink will affect a boy or a sober person as much as a full bottle will affect an old man or a drunkard. (h) —

Notes

(h) If there be no excitability the phenomena of life cannot be produced. Where the excitability is abundant as in a child a moderate degree of stimulus will be sufficient to give the proper degree of excitement, but in an old person who excitability is exhausted it will require a great degree of stimulus to give the proper excitement, in a middle state the stimulus must be applied in a middle degree: late & heavy suppers are not right from the excitability being exhausted from the stimuli applied thro' the day, & this is a fact well known to the vulgar, tho' not the explanation of it. A person beginning to drink cannot bear one half the quantity he will bear after he has been accustomed to it. If a child could think as much as an old person, it would very soon think itself to death. Old age is the most thinking part of life & it seems a provision in nature to keep old ~~age~~ people alive, an old man could not live without thinking. As old people cannot take in the quantity of food which young people do, we should supply that deficiency by the quality of their food, therefore a glass or two of wine

The more the exciting powers have acted, & the more excitement they have produced so much the more do they waste the excitability & so much the less are they capable of producing excitement in proportion to the degree of their stimulus. — A potion of wine illustrates & confirms this, and also the operation of all the other powers.

16

On the contrary, by how much weaker the action of the powers shall be, & the less excitement they produce, so much the more the excitability will be accumulated in the system; & the stimulus of the powers being given, it will be capable of producing the more ~~excitability~~ excitement according to its degree. A sparing potion of wine, or the operation of all the other powers exerting in a small degree, clearly prove this. (i)

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wine is necessary for an old man after dinner &c. But though we should apply the stimuli in the most accurate manner through life, as the excitability is constantly diminishing death must at last occur; but it will sooner take place from an under application of stimuli than an over one.

(i) The highest degree of vigour is not to be obtained either in excessive excitability with a moderate degree of stimulant power, or by an excessive degree of excitement with a moderate excitability, both these extremes being states of debility, the one of direct the other of indirect debility; the former is exemplified by infancy or the state

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Since some degree of excitability, tho' ever so little always exists in life, nor is the action of the exciting powers, either stronger or weaker, ever wanting; therefore there is in every body, supposed to be a power of being stimulated more or less, either excessive, in a proper degree or deficient. — A large quantity of blood stimulates too much & by that means produces the diseases that depend on ~~too much~~ excessive stimulus. But a penury of blood, altho' debilitating & producing the diseases of which debility is the cause, nevertheless stimulates, tho' not in a degree sufficient for health: The same reasoning holds good with regard to all the other exciting powers (k). Which as they almost only affect

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state of a man in the morning; the latter by old age, or the state of a man in the evening? The application of this to medical practice is that a physician in curing the diseases of different ages, or different conditions of the body, should make allowance for the difference mentioned above, & not apply the higher stimulants to infancy or direct debility, that would be suitable to old age or disease of indirect debility. ——

(k) There is no positive sedative operation in the passions we are always under some degree of stimulant operation, while alive. The difference of passion arises chiefly from a difference of their degree; thus grief is a negative passion or an absence of joy. ——

affect the Codies of animals (VI), so also they alone, with an exception of no consequence (& which only seems an exception while it really is not) produce all the phænomena of health, disease & predisposition to disease, in fine all the properties of life (VI); and if they stimulate in one instance they stimulate in all. — The seeming exception mentioned above alludes to Poisons & Contagions. — But poisons either do not produce idiopathic disease, of which we are now treating, or if they do, it is by acting as the ordinary Powers, which the sameness of the effects argues

Contagions either do nothing more than give the proper form, each of its own disease, the ordinary powers producing the proper cause in the usual manner: or if they have any share in the cause by any means, their operation differs in nothing of moment from the operation of the ordinary powers Without a phlogistic diathesis, which the ordinary powers produce, the small pox does not assume the form of a disease. In the same diathesis consists all the danger in the Measles The contagion of the plague itself is inadequate to produce its disease, without the hurtful debilitating powers, which are only the ordinary

powers not stimulating sufficiently. Finally, no remedies, besides those which cure diseases depend=ing on the operation of the ordinary powers, remove diseases produced by contagions. The doctrine of correcting or rejecting contagious matter from the body has long been ripe for the tomb. Again the great power of debilitating, in some contagions, the more argues a sedative power, than an equal or greater degree of debility arising from cold, which is a known stimulant. — (l)

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(l) We scarcely know any thing of poisons; they either do not produce Idiopathic diseases, or if they do produce them they have the same effect as other exciting hurtful powers. If the cause of the disease be increased by poisons acting along with the ordinary powers, the mode of operation of the ordinary powers & that of the contagion is the same. If arsenic is taken into the stomach a solution of continuity takes place & the person dies, but the appearance of the symptoms does not prove the identity of it. If you meet with a case of obstinate head ach, you must enquire into the cause which produced it, as there are two kinds of head aches, one depending on debility & the other upon phlogistic diathesis, the former is much more frequent than the latter. If contagions

higher degree of morbid diathesis is necessary to its production. Accordingly in peripneumony, in which the diathesis & pyrexia are the greatest, & in Phrenitis, where they are next in degree, is found to be in proportion to them, & in measles the whole danger of which depends upon the phlogistic diathesis the tendency or existance of inflammation is in proportion to it, in consequence of which the lungs themselves are seized with inflammation often to a considerable degree. Synocha is never phrenetic, ~~so as~~ to affect affect the head internally with inflammation, or an approach to it, unless when a very ~~mad~~ violent degree of diathesis takes place to render it adequate to the effect just now mentioned. — Nor is any danger to be dreaded in erysipelas from the inflammation, even when it attacks the face, unless in a raging degree of pyrexia; whereas a mild pyrexia insures a happy termination of the disease. Simple synocha is nothing else but a phlegmasia depending upon pyrexia & diathesis which are both phlogistic, & that phlegmasia in consequence of the small degree in which it exists being inadequate to the production of inflammation. As all its exciting powers however are remote causes, as they are commonly called, all the remedies are entirely the same as those of any other phlegmasia

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* Notes

This has been done by all the systematics, & the mistake has been carried still further by the best nosologists

it was a capital error to seperate ~~them~~ it from them & to rank it with fevers which are diseases of extreme debility. The error was the greater since inflamation which was falsely supposed necessary to the production of the phlegmasia, is not wanting in it so often as there exists in the system a degree of diathesis sufficient to produce it: But according to a logical adage error begets error, that is a mistake of any great magnitude, never

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Notes

to sacrifice the just observations of the phenomena of nature, & the most certain facts. In the last systems of nosology Synocha is placed next to Synochus & Typhus, whereas it ought to have been placed in the second order of the first class among Phlegmasiæ; & the plague which has been arranged among fevers, by Dr. Brown, & set at the bottom of the scale, as implying nothing more, than an higher degree of the precise state in which fevers consist; has been violently torn from its proper place in the arrangement of nature, & banished into the fourth order of the same class

Much more might be said upon the great & destructive tendency of this new department of medical doctrine, but what has been said is sufficient for our present purpose. Vide Synopsis Nosologiæ of Dr. Cullen.

one part more than another, but in such a manner that the affection diffused over the whole body far exceeds the affection of any single part. (a)

Notes

(a) The excitement of the part more particularly labouring is greater than any other equal part, suppose that to be six, the lesser affection to be three, then the affection of the part particularly affected is double that of any other equal part; but if we suppose the number of lesser affections to be a thousand; the affection of the whole system will be great compared with the part. This will be illustrated by what follows. Thinking, passion & emotion affect the the whole body, but more particularly the part to which they are applied; temperature acts more upon the surface to which it is applied, than upon any other equal part; thinking acts more upon the brain than upon any other equal part; style acts upon the whole body, but still more upon the vessels which contain it than upon any other part; & the blood acts more upon the vessels which transmit it; food upon the stomach &c Suppose the lungs, or rather a small part of them, to be affected as six, & every other part of the body as three, & the lungs to be as one part in a thousand to the whole body, then the excitement of the whole system will be as three thousand, & the excitement in the lungs, will be in proportion to the excitement of the whole system, as six to three thousand.

108.

37

You may compare how much more the affected part & which all the rest of the body is affected, by comparing the affection of it with as many lesser parts contained in the body. Let the greater affection of a part be as six & the lesser affection of every part as three; let the number of less affected parts be a thousand. Then the ratio of the affection confined to the part, to the affection of the rest of the body, will be as six to three thousand: this or something analogous to it is proved by the exciting powers, always acting on the whole body (XXXIII) & is further evinced by the remedies removing their effect over the whole body, in every idiopathic disease (III). ——

38.

Thus cold affects the surface of the body, diet acts upon the stomach & the rest of the canal, the blood & fluids act on their proper vessels; labour & rest affect the vessels & fibres of the muscles, affections of the mind & the energy of thinking affect the brain, each more than any other equal part. Hence in diseases as any exciting power bears upon any particular part, so that part is particularly affected and more so than any of the rest. This is confirmed by the consideration

of both forms of disease, by the consideration of the predisposition to both & by the consideration of health (XXX. XXXI.). (b)

Notes

(b) The effect of passion in producing the inflammatory sore throat, is greater upon that part, than on any other equal part, yet it acts over the whole system

Cold affects the surface of the body & produces diseases of debility, which is contrary to the general opinion. Drink & condiment act directly upon the alimentary canal, as sin & upon every other equal part as three. — For a particular explanation of catarrh see Dr. Jones's Enquiry into the state of medicine. — It is erroneous to suppose the bellows are the seat of peripneumony, or the fauces the seat of quinsey, & the cavities where water is collected in any part, to be the seat of the disease there is not one power which will remove any one of these by acting upon the part; no they all operate over the whole system by increasing the excitement in one form of diseases & diminishing it in the other. The blood, as was said before, is one of the greatest stimulants on account of the number of vessels. — The reason of convulsions & spasms taking place so frequently in the alimentary canal, in Cholera & Colic, is that the

The following symptoms prove a greater excitement of a part, more than the rest of the system; a sweat first flowing from the forehead of a person in health; partial inflammation in diseases, or an affection analogous to this; a flux of menstrual blood; a fierce delirium; a suppressed perspiration; sweat proves a lesser degree of excitement if it is cold & clammy; the other excretions performed in a high degree; spasms; convulsions; palsy; weakness of mind; confusion of thought, all these prove a diminished excitement while some of the debilitating or stimulating powers affect ~~affect~~ their proper part (C).

Notes

debilitating powers have been applied to the alimentary canal more than to any other part, as being the place of their first application. ——

(C) The sweating taking place upon the brow proves that the excitement is somewhat greater upon that part than any other. —— Several of the powers give a more equal excitement than a few. —— Why does inflammation take place in the joints & rheumatism? From the inequality of the operation of the exciting powers. Weakness of mind & confusion of thought imply a great degree of debility, induced by the operation of debilitating powers on the brain, & are to be removed by stimulating medicines ——

As the operation of all the ordinary exciting powers, either exciting in an excessive, proper or too low a degree, excite more in some particular part, than on the rest of the system; it must happen that it is of the same kind in that part as in the other parts & must either be proper, excessive or deficient, but can never be opposed to itself. — Nor as the same exciting powers & the same state of the body which they produce are excitability (XXXIV.) from the same powers the same effects must ~~follow~~ necessarily follow: there is no difference but in difference of degree; not can different effects arise from the same power (d).

Notes

(d) Some of the powers act more upon one particular part than upon any other, as was before explained, yet it is of the same kind with that in the rest of the system; for opposite states cannot exist at the same time in the same body.

25

Every affection of a part appearing under the form either disease which cannot be referred to some cause acting on that part, is to be understood to depend on the general cause; it is not therefore to be thought that the excitement should be increased in a part, when the general excitement is lessened, or that it should be lessened when the general excitement is increased. Therefore spasm & convulsion (XXXIX) always accompa=nying a general debility of the whole system, & never appearing in the contrary form of diseases, or even following unless passing over or already changed into indirect debility by too great excitement, are not to be supposed to arise from too great action of the part affected by them: nor ~~are~~ is the langour & lassitude accompany phlogistic diseases in the beginning, and generally believed to depend on debility to be thought to be produced by a deficiency in the acting force of the muscles. Nor different causes are are not to be supposed to rule at the same time in the same body — The spasm & convulsion, langour & lassitude arise from the same source as the general symptoms to which they are respectively joined, which is clear from this, that stimulant remedies remove the former equally with general symptoms, & the debilitating powers produce them in common with the other general symptoms;

the latter also with the general symptoms, are produced by stimulants & removed by debilitating powers; therefore the destructive error which has lately prevailed must be removed. (i).

46.

As often as affection which usually accompany symptoms of either excessive ~~excitement~~ or deficient excitement appear either alone or among symptoms of seemingly contrary signification, or in effect seem to be of contrary import in themselves; they are however to be attributed to the ordinary cause: for it is not to be supposed that a different cause should produce the same effect on different occasions. — Hoarseness seems to often

Notes

(i) The excitement cannot be increased in a part while it is diminished over the rest of the system. Opposite states cannot exist in the same body at the same time, as was before observed. The remedies are all in proof of this conclusion for when the general diathesis is phlogistic debilitating remedies are the proper ones, and where the excitement is diminished, stimulants are the only means by which the general diathesis is removed, equally with the affection of the part.

often to appear alone & sometimes to accompany diseases of a seemingly different nature in themselves; but that it depends in all cases on increased excitement over the whole body, is proved by heat, diet & exercise producing it by their excessive stimulus; & by cold, when heat after its application is guarded against, abstinence from food & strong drink & cessation from labour, removing it. In the same manner when, as it often happens, great pain is produced in asthenic diathesis, not from inflammation not from any state analogous to it or requiring the same method of cure, but from a spasmodic affection, the cause is to be looked for in what produces the spasm, & not in the inflammatory affection, however probable it may appear, & for the cure recourse must be had to stimulating & not to bleeding. Neglect or ignorance of this injunction is the cause of so much bad practice among physicians; & this bad practice must be corrected by making a proper distinction between functions increased or diminished & their causes; & by discerning the real state of excitement from the fallacious one appearing under certain circumstances (k).

Notes

(k) When you are called to a case where there are some symptoms of a contrary import mixed with one or more of known signification, you are to judge of the former by the latter & apply your remedies accordingly. Mistaking this very important part has been a source of great error; inculcating a practice diametrically opposite to ye true one a

47

The power of contraction with which the muscular fibres are endowed in perfect health, in as much as it depends on excitement (IX), so it depends on its degree. This is confirmed by all the symptoms of health & disease, & by the operations of all the exciting powers, & the remedies (l).

48

Therefore the facility ~~which~~ of contracting which is commonly called Mobility, cannot be such; for it is repugnant to the fixed laws of nature that the moving power should at the same time be lessened & yet perform its motions more readily. Therefore trembling, convulsion & whatever affection is comprehended under this, must be referred to ~~this~~ debility as the cause, & remedies sought among stimulants (XLV.). The exciting hurtful power being too great a stimulus to the part. (m)

Notes

(l) The contraction of muscles so far as it depends upon excitement, is always in exact proportion to the degree of tone, density or excitement.

(m) The facility of contraction, which has of late been called Mobility, cannot be an increased function; for it is repugnant to truth & to reason to suppose the moving power diminished & yet perform its motions more quickly or readily. But this has been imagined in the case of cholera, but it is sufficiently proved by the operation of remedies known most readily to remove the affection that excitement is considerably diminished, or that the body labours under a rapid tendency to extreme debility.

Predisposition

69

As the powers producing health & disease & exposing to the latter are the same (XXVII) therefore it is repugnant to the first principles of science, it is incompatible with fundamental truth, that some of the powers should produce predisposition & others the disease, some the disease without the predisposition & others again the disease in conjunction with the powers affecting it, or the contrary & that some of them are external others internal. Therefore (d)

70

The noxious powers or occasional causes, as they are commonly called, are nothing else but the effects of the predisposition now rising to a high degree & upon the eve of passing into disease, whilst the powers that gave rise to this predisposition remain the same, or these powers themselves increased some what in their tone whilst the predisposition remains the same (e)

Notes

(d) This paragraph, in my opinion strikes of the necessity of a thousand volumes; for physicians have thought that some of the powers produced the predisposition & others again the disease. They supposed some of the powers internal, others external.

(e) The occasional causes are nothing but the predisposition now become considerable. Suppose a man in perfect health, you may bring on actual disease by increasing the excitement, a due degree of which gave perfect health.

If poisons affect persons not predisposed to any Idiopathic disease, that disease is not to be reckoned Idiopathic for that very reason, & also for this further reason, because it is neither removed, by the usual cure of Idiopathic disease, nor relieved & the different effects prove the cause & the exciting hurtful powers to be different; the only mode of cure in these case is the early rejection of the poison. But if other acrid poisons act by wounding parts necessary to the function of the body, their effect being referable to local diseases is foreign to our present subject. (c).

Notes

(c) If the excitement is not affected the disease is not to be called Idiopathic. We are never to judge of a disease from its symptoms abstractedly considered. Physicians have thought there was irritation wherever they found heat upon the skin, & applied their remedies accordingly. If arsenic is taken into the stomach it produces a local disease there & this from a solution of continuity, but Idiopathic disease never follows unless other exciting powers have been applied; for an Idiopathic disease can never arise from a local ~~disease~~ cause. The best remedy, in cases of poison is to induce vomiting as soon as possible.

If excessive excitement diminishes excitability in course of time, yet never exceeds that high degree which will first produce predisposition to disease, it may, without the intervention of this in time acquire that high degree which will first give predisposition to contrary diseases & then kill by some one or other of them. —

64

But deficient excitement produces these diseases more certainly — Both facts are confirmed by there being many persons proceeding gently & calmly, & never being disturbed with any acute disease. — Hence old age is liable to weakness & infirmity. (z.)

Notes

to keep below that degree, but this is not right; a certain given degree is necessary to give perfect health, when it sinks below that degree it has an immediate tendency to death; & by withdrawing a certain portion of stimulus for a few months or at least a few years, death would inevitably follow; death is nothing but a particular point of excitement & the regulation of this depends upon the exciting powers. —

(z) If a person has lived thro' a great part of life without being affected with any disease; I am pretty certain that the exciting powers have been applied in a proper degree & in that just & exact proportion, which alone alone is suited to produce perfect good health. Tho' the excitement be higher than in perfect health,

The excitement increasing suddenly threatens immediate death, by its excessive high degree inducing indirect debility; the excitement suddenly decreasing threatens death, somewhat slower & later, but equally certain & less easily overcome (LIX) The origin of both these dangers must be avoided; the former by avoiding luxury & sloath; the latter by diet & an abstinence from labour; which must be attempted during the predisposition, if the physician has any certainty of it, & still more accurately if the disease is already commenced.

Notes

yet it may never arise to that degree sufficient to produce actual ~~disease~~ disease; & altho' the degree of excitement be not at first too great, yet in time it may produce a state of indirect debility. — A man taking too much drink or living too high, tho' it does not immediately bring on disease, may in the course of a few years produce indirect debility & at last death. — We must die either by excess or deficiency of stimuli: old people are liable to weakness, & this generally arises from long continued stimulus having at length induced a state of indirect debility. — And if the exciting powers could be applied in the most accurate manner, yet death will at last occur from the accumulation of excitement. The only rule is to apply the exciting powers in a moderate degree so as not to go to an excess or deficiency but it is better to have too much excitement than too little. —

Since the same excitement, (XXVII. XXVIII.) & the same exciting powers producing it, cause health, disease & predisposition to both general forms of disease, (XXVII. XXVIII. XXIX.) only varying in degree & as the excitement in health differs from that in disease; the former must not be supposed to arise immediately into the latter, but it must go thro' the intervention of predisposition, which is also proved by experience. Nobody in perfect health is immediately affected with idiopathic disease (III) (a).

67.

The Contagions which produce diseases depending upon debility are not to be exempted from this (LXVI) because these diseases do not happen without debilitating powers, & they are removed by ~~by~~ stimulant powers alone, equally with other diseases depending upon debility. — Moreover in the phlogistic state which the common stimulant powers produce, and the

Notes

(a) A certain excessive degree of excitement produces phlogistic disease, & deficient asthenic. But a man cannot at once be precipitated into disease; he must pass thro' the medium of predisposition; no person is affected with disease all at once.

the debilitants cure, the whole force of the small pox consists which as far as it is a disease has the same explanation (XVII) Nor is the phlogistic state distinguishing the measles to be supposed to be altogether free from conta=gion, since the disease is more or less violent in proportion as the ordinary stimuli have been applied; & in propor=tion to the application of the disease we are to guard against the applying of stimuli. — If the opinion of correcting or expelling contagion be false, & the measles admit of no cure but the antiphlogis=tic, which is equally certain; the before mentioned principle ~~[illegible]~~ (LXVI) must be just; suitable to which it will be explained in its proper place (b).—

Notes

(b) Contagions have very little effect but when other causes have been previously applied. Excess in venery is a very debilitating power, in the case of plague ~~and~~ every other disease of debility. — In phlogistic contagio diseases heat is a very hurtful power & should be anxiously avoided. — The Dr. here gives the case of a smith who had his smithy only separated from his bed by a very thin partition. it was observed that that side of his body which was next the partition was much fuller of Small Pox than the other.
The alexipharmic physicians thought it was the best way to throw off or reject the morbific matter matter or contagion

222

71

The powers producing predisposition, commonly called predisponant, are in every respect the ordinary exciting powers (VII. VIII. XXVI. XXVII. LXIX.) acting with that degree of force by which they can produce predisposition, but not rising to that degree which produces disease. — Both (LXX. LXXI) hurtful powers (XXXIII.) are to be called exciting hurtful powers, and are in common to perfect health, to both predispositions, & both general forms of dis. are (VII. VIII.) (f).

72

Nothing is to be regarded in the powers whether predisponent or occasional except the degree of the former compared with the latter, or the degree of both compared together; with this view it may be discovered

Notes

(f) The powers applied to the body may act only in such a degree as only to produce predisposition, and not arise to that degree which is necessary to produce actual disease. The only difference betwixt life & death is that in the living state you possess a capability to be acted upon by the powers applied; and this in common with all animated matter. When I speak of perfect health, I call the powers producing that state Potestatis Excitantes; when I speak of them inducing actual disease I call them Vosa Excitantes.

discovered what power each of them has to prove hurtful, & how much both or either may be employed to remove the hurtful cause, & that an error pernicious to the profession & of extensive application may be torn up by the roots; an error according to which as any power, is more hurtful than others in its higher or lower degree of excitement, so it is commonly supposed, it is alone hurtful & that others contribute nothing to its effect. (g)

Notes

(g) The causes producing catarrh are inferior in degree to those producing predisposition to peripneumony & the same is true of all the others. If the powers producing catarrh were equal to those producing peripneumony we should be under the necessity of employing remedies of equal force, but this would be a bad practice indeed in catarrh. Regard must always be had to the degree of excitement in producing the disease. Physicians have universally supposed that cold was the cause of catarrh & accordingly that heat was the remedy: but catarrh never arises but when heat & other stimulants have been applied afterwards. — Contagion does not produce disease by itself without debilitating powers in one case, & stimulants ones in the other, have been previously applied.

77.

Therefore the following affections are to be rejected from the number of Idiopathic diseases, however neat they may resemble them or be dissimilar to them; as many diseases as affect a part by stimuli or debilitating powers, neither of them affecting the whole body, by wounds compression, obstruction by particular defects of organs, by other diseases (l) & not by the ordinary powers (VII. VIII. LXXVI.); because they differ from them in the antecedent hurtful powers both in the cause & in the cure, & in no respect do they agree with them, but in a fallacious and deceiving appearance; & the notion supposing them to be the same, confounds the distinction of diseases, disturbs the theory & prevents the cure: therefore a huge band of affections usually reckoned among idiopathic diseases must be separated from them. Nay the whole modern Nosology, which admits of particular symptoms for diseases, & the latter for the former, which blends general affections with local which unites the most distant phenomena

Notes

(l) Fish bones taken into the stomach may produce inflammation there & consequently disease, but this is local as arising from a local cause. — Or acrid stimulating substances applied to the alimentary canal may produce local disease there; or by compressing a part a local disease may be induced ~~there~~ the obstruction of the bile causes a local disease

phenomena in nature & which separates phenomena perfectly alike to each other, which takes uncertainties for certainties or vice versa, & which leads astray from the proper business of the profession into pedantry, blindness, fictitious distinctions, & into a downright distruction of the practice & into a neglect of the true proper distinctions, without end or bounds, is to be crushed in its cradle. If our reduction of diseases to two general forms is proper (~~XXVII XXX~~.) there can never be a thousand (m)

Notes

(m) The phlogistic diathesis can only produce inflam=matory diseases. But there are two ways of inducing asthenic diseases; by direct and indirect debility, but the debility is still the same when produced.

Diagnosis

78

The violence & danger of diseases are in proportion to the degree of excessive or deficient excitement indirectly or directly; all the phænomena before noticed prove it, & therefore they chiefly differ from each other, by varying in degree of excitement.

79

This paragraph the Dr says is false & erroneous and therefore to be omitted.

80

The only diagnosis of any consequence is that by which Idiopathic diseases are distinguished from local ones (LXVI) or from symptomatic affections disturbing the whole body by a certain resemblance to Idiopathic ones. — In order accurately to make this distinction, the following circumstances point out Idiopathic disease, which is the present subject of inquiry: first a diathesis preceeding, a similar diathesis following over the whole body (& if we would wish to learn when it is too late) contrary things to the then state of the body proving remedies, which point out that the disease is Idiopathic. The following symptoms give proof of local disease, first the affection of a part & a general disturbance over the whole body traced from it, & the diathesis peculiar to the disease which

which it resembles not accompanying it or only occasionally so (n).

81

That you may the more certainly attain this useful knowledge, learn the necessary parts of Anatomy, but do not waste your time on the superflous parts of it; turn over the works of the great Morgagni; dissect dead bodies, distinguish surviving effects from past causes; examine the bodies of persons who have died by hanging, drowning or by wounds, compare these the bodies of persons dead with lingering or often repeated diseases compare one part with a similar one, & the whole with the whole but be on your guard against the rashness of opinion & judge widely. (O)

Notes

(n) The only diagnostic worth notice is the distinguishing Idiopathic from Local disease. — There is a disease resembling peripneumony called peripneumonia notha, but this is a disease of old men & of debility & to be cured by stimulant remedies but the former is to be removed by debilitating ones. — The pulse in cases of debility is very frequent & small; but in phlogistic diseases it is not so frequent but more full. — If it is a phlogistic disease there will be a phlogistic diathesis over the whole ~~System~~; And in asthenic diseases a state of debility over the whole body. If it is a local disease you may always find a local cause & the general tumult in the body may be traced to the same source.

(O) Nothing can be discovered by dissection after death

As interior local affections are often a certain taint left in consequence of Idiopathic diseases, therefore it belongs to the forming of a proper judgement to observe that the former local affections are the more or less to be suspected the seldom=er or oftener the Idiopathic disease has preceded (p).—

Notes

but the ultimate effect of the disease, not the cause.

(p) Local diseases are much fewer than physicians have imagined, but they are often the consequence of illtreated idiopathic ones. — If you are called to a patient who has been often subject to Idiopathic disease, it will assist you in your diagnostic, as you may suspect that a local disease has taken place in consequence of the repeated Idiopathic ones. —

Prognosis

83

Since the phlogistic or asthenic diatheses produces predisposition to Idiopathic disease (XXXI XXXII XXVIII) & the powers producing both diatheses always act some-what more upon some particular part (XXXVI), therefore in predisposition the danger of disease, in disease the danger of death will always be in proportion to the degree of diathesis or usefulness of the part affected. But the degree of diathesis being given the more equal it is the safer. It never presses upon an organ necessary to life without eminent danger; hence it is that peripneumony, erysipelas, apoplexy & gout are formidable diseases. (q)

84.

Local symptomatic diseases are to be seperated from Idiopathic diseases, what has been before said (LXXX. LXXXII.) may be recollected here (r).

Notes

(q) The degree of disease is always in proportion to the degree of diathesis, or to the degree of the diathesis of the part more particularly affected & the importance of the part to life. Peripneumony is not so dangerous from the high excitement as from the ~~part~~ local part of the idiopathic disease. Apoplexy is nothing but palsy, with that particular affection of the head. The gout is a very mild disease while it keeps from the stomach or vital organs, but it is particularly dangerous when it affects the head.

(r) In forming your prognostic you are to be on your guard as to the nature of the disease, about which you are consulted

observation, confirmed & thoroughly proved by experience, it is clear to plain & common sense, easy & open to enquiry & what mad theory, what unsuccessful practice, what single authority, what convent of bunglers, what eloquence grace, power or high fame is able to contradict it?

93.

Since every disease & every predisposition to disease consists in increased or diminished excitement (LXXXVII. LXXXVIII) & is removed by being changed to contrary states (LXXXV.) Therefore both in preventing & curing, we must always rely on the foregoing indication, that is to stimulate or debilitate, never to rest or as they say wait the signal from nature which often deceives us in health & much oftener in disease (a).

94

There is in man & in all other animals a certain tendency to activity, desire & aversion. Hence some things are desired & the mind recoils from others; a person when weary seeks for rest & when tired with this again seeks for labour; a person

Notes

(a) We must leave nothing to nature, there is no Vis Medicatrix Naturæ; nor must we wait for signals from nature. If I am called to a patient in a high state of debility, Am I to wait till nature gives the signal, when perhaps a few hours may put an end to his life?

a person when hungry desires food, when full loathes it; a person when thirsty desires drink his thirst extinguished he rejects the cup; when cold he seeks heat, when hot he desires cold; when tired with thinking he wishes for diversions, to take off the fatigue of ~~thinking~~ dissipation he again rouses to business; when inflamed with hatred, anger or love, if the former, the rouses with violence to revenge & bloodshed, if the latter, he flies with eagerness to the endearing embraces of the dear object of his wishes; these gratified he becomes listless & his activity ceases. All these take place from no reason, nor from any wisdom & without any consciousness, or without any judgement of the end whether good or bad, without any regard to our health & often against the inclination of our minds. They arise from a certain sensation of the present condition of the body, whether pleasant or unpleasant, whether clear or obscure: they do not arise in consequence of there being an intelligent faculty within us, but because the oeconomy of the animal is so formed that they follow the condition of the body. Nobody of his own accord desires food from a reflection that by so doing he nourishes his body, & obviates disease & death, but to remove an unpleasant sensation, the effect is known or taught by experience that a pleasant one will follow. There is therefore no reasoning no judgement, a blind impetus governs the whole, flowing from the state of the body by the law of necessity — (b).

Notes

(b) If there was a wise principle to govern us, we should not be exposed to cold or other vicissitudes incident to our natures, which by their continuance indispose or prove noxious to us.

But even this blind impetus does not act quite right in any part of its work; for if it did no predisposition no disease would occur thro' the greatest part of life. The exciting powers would be exactly devised & when desired would be applied so as to tend to neither extreme; there would never be too much excitement producing phlogistic diseases ~~therefrom~~ danger, nor would there be too little verging to the other form of diseases or predisposition to them; the excitability would be acted upon by the exciting powers the most perfectly so as to produce constant health; by little & little, equally, gently & as it were by slow and imperceptible steps the excitability would be exhausted after a long time, without a struggle, without regret, with placidness & tranquillity at last giving way to a late death. — But the fact is quite different; not one in ten thousand so lives & so ends his life. All the rest of mankind give certain testimony of the errors of the doctrine which teaches that the wisdom of the mind directs the motions of the body (c).

Notes

(c) Some people are in a ~~direct~~ state of indirect debility from an excessive application of thought, while others are in a contrary state from an almost total want of thought; as in the torrid zone, one from the high excitement produced by the heat, (i) an indirect state of debility produced by that; are paid and weak a state as not to be capable of thin=sitting for a long time together, tho' they can for a short time use =my great exertions. Why does not this wise principle of Thalians steps in & make them think exactly in a degree

No mode of blind impetus, or vague desires are to be observed. The exciting powers are desired either too much or too little, & are equally rejected. What is luxury but an immoderate desire of food, of sweet meats, of venery & other elegant pleasures? What is sloth but an abhorrence of corporeal motion which so much delights others, more from custom than reason? Who is he that governs his passions as he ought? How often is cold how often is heat applied hurtfully without our being conscious of it till disease points it out? Few are taught by experience to use the golden rule, mediocrity, with so much wisdom as not to hurt himself sometimes with too much often with too little thought. All these circumstances are a daily & perpetual source of predisposition & disease. Why does this wisdom of the Physicians relieve declining health & not as soon as possible, how comes it to interfere in extreme danger & not in the commencement (d). — The indulgence of food every day above what is proper with other exciting hurtful powers, pave the way to phlogistic diseases, produces them & increases them when produced; — and abstinence does the same

Notes

(d) Why does not this wise ~~principle~~ governing principle [illegible] the disease, instead of taking place when there is (i) ~~O~~ It is a very unlucky argument against it, for as a wise principle, in the very first moment of a sight deviation from health it would certainly take place, & prevent the fatal consequences which would follow.

various modes of purging & abstinence which diminishes the excitement over the whole body by diminishing the distension of the blood in the vessels & thereby diminish=ing the stimulus applied to all the vessels? How should rest of body which retards the motion of the blood? How should rest of mind, with great calmness which imply that a very high stimulus applied to the brain itself has been avoided; neglect their influence on the whole body (XXXV) &, as it were in a fit of madness, each and all of them direct their whole force on the extreme vessels. Shew me one exciting hurtful power, producing spasm; one remedy that removes it; & if it can be granted in one instance that the operation of all the other powers have a similar operation; I will embrace that opinion, which supposes spasm the cause of phlogistic diathesis (XLIIII)

110

But what has become of predisposition, how are we to explain it, if spasm is to be admitted as a cause of phlogistic diathesis? By excessive living in food, drink & deficient exercise of body, any one can be conducted by a very slender thread, to the most violent peripneumony, through all the stages of predisposition (i). When this has happened, what is

Notes

(i) Physicians never dreamed of spasm in predispo=sition; yet whatever powers produce peripneu=mony, also produce predisposition.

is the difference in the state of the body on the day the disease began, & the day before it began? Are the vessels which are to day full, were they empty yesterday? Does the pulse become all of a sudden, from being weak, small & soft, strong, great & hard on the approach of disease; & does the phlogistic diathesis, as it were, rush on at one leap (k)? Has not strength, a power of mind & vigour of passion, which are uncommon in the opposite diathesis, not even in health before the approach of disease? Does a person under predisposition to dropsy, or actually affected with it, immediately become phrenitic? Is the operation of the exciting powers to no purpose applied to the body during the rest of the ~~body~~ predisposition, either at its end or in the beginning of the disease? Shall the stimulus then of intense thinking; shall the stimulus of habitual passion; of high seasoned food; strong drink; an abundance of blood over the whole body, & its motion increased by exercise, shall these multiplied stimuli powerfully affect the whole body by a long abundant & constant application; on the contrary are we to suppose it will all at once excite the disease by a sudden attack & do that in fine by bringing on a spasm on the extreme vessels & not affect the rest of the body, even when the disease has taken place? Shall predisposition which on other occasions is always acknowledged, tho' not

Notes

(k) Suppose a man fell into peripneumony yesterday was he not affected with spasm the night before? & the pulse increases all the time of predisposition to actual disease, but here is no spasm.

not sufficiently understood by physicians, be refused to this disease? Predisposition to the other idiopathic diseases ~~will~~ must be granted; and if it is granted, nobody will deny that predisposition is allied to disease. This same predisposition when bordering upon disease, differs from it by a very slender line. All the phenomena which distinguish the disease after it is begun, except a gentle disturbance of some of the functions, depending upon the same cause on which the state of the other functions depends, & to be removed in the same manner, distinguish the extremity of predisposition; and therefore if spasm be peculiarly proper to disease, it must also be proper to predisposition. But nobody pretends to say there is spasm in predisposition, & since it is granted there is none, it must be acknowledged it does not take place in disease. Since therefore the same exciting powers produce both predisposition & disease (XXVII. XXVIII. XXIX); & since they have been proved to produce both by the same kind of operation, the effects must follow from their common operation; for different in the one & different effects in the other, are not to be supposed to follow without good reason. Hence it is evident that as spasm does not take place in predisposition it cannot in disease (l).

Notes

(l) If there is no predisposition a person may in a minute pass from dropsy to peripneumony. They acknowledge there is no spasm in predisposition, therefore it cannot exist in phlogistic diseases.

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Since spasm is said to depend positively upon debility, on this account also, it is necessarily foreign to phlogistic diseases. For debility cannot exist in diseases depending on excessive vigour; which fact, stimulant producing the disease & debilitating ones removing it, confirm with great weight. But as certain symptoms such as horror, langour, & lassitude which shew that the functions are diminished, & therefore are said by them that debility is the cause, but there is no debility in the cause of these symptoms, as appears from this fact, because the same exciting hurtful powers which produce the other symptoms produce this, & the remedies removing them remove this. If bleeding allays the excessive action of the vessels & removes the other phano=mena of the disease, is it not a fact that the horror, lassitude & langour go off at the same time? If these are removed by debilitating powers, are we to suppose they arose from them? (m)

Notes

(m) When a person cannot walk his voluntary functions are diminished, but this is not from debility. For a person labouring under peripneumony cannot walk but this does not arise from debility, but from a too high degree of excitement.

Besides spasm cannot be blended in the cause of phlogistic diseases, because, besides that there is no debility in the case (CXI), distention, or something resembling it, which will afterwards be shewn to be necessary together with an atony & laxity of the fibres in every true spasm, such as often affects the interior fibres of the body in asthenic diseases, is altogether wanting in this case, in the fibres of the extreme vessels. The blood indeed is abundant in phlogistic diseases & therefore it distends, but not in that degree to produce a spasm. How different is such a distention from that which affects the stomach, the intestines, the bladder, the renal vessels or the biliary ducts with spasm. Further if this distention was fit to produce a spasm it ought not to affect the extreme vessels, but all the vessels which are still more filled than the extreme vessels. But this is not true, therefore the former is not. Nor does something resembling distention in its effect, such as excites the tetanic spasm, perform the part of distention in this case; for that, whatever it is, belongs to muscles & is connected with the effect of the will; to which the vessels which are organs of involuntary motion cannot be subjected. (n).

Notes

(n) Spasm is not said to be the cause alone, but joined with others. There can be no debility in the case of phlogistic diathesis, the reason they alledge for it is the loss of motion in those diseases. Spasms take place in the stomach & bowels, but besides these organs

It is further evident that phlogistic diseases must be without spasm, because it is peculiar to diseases depending upon debility, whereas all the symptoms of phlogistic disease flow from a cause of excessive vigour (o) Nothing more certainly proves asthenic disease present and phlogistic disease absent, than the appearance of spasm & convulsion (p) (XLV). This observation must be of

Notes

of involuntary motion; there are spasms of the organs of involuntary motion; the former proceeds from distention, but in the organs of voluntary motion, there is no distention, but something analogous to it, but since the effect is the same, we must as philosophers conclude the cause to be the same, & as it is removed by the same powers, it cannot be doubted but it is the same. There can be no spasm upon the surface because its cause distention, or something analogous to that, is wanting. The stomach when affected with spasm is prodigeous distended with wind or other by some other means; but this is very different from the spasm upon the surface; in short there is no uniformity in it; but it is as it were ~~a patchwork~~ of different parts.

(o) There can be no spasm in phlogistic diseases, because it is said that spasm always depends upon debility; therefore as there is no cause, there can be no spasm.

(p) Wherever there is spasm or convulsion we may be certain that it is a disease of debility.

of the ~~the~~ greatest consequence both in diagnosis and cure. And you may learn from the same observation how great the error is which not only connects spasm with a phlogistic diathesis, but asserts that the spasm is even its cause, & which does not assign the usual state to the latter, but a new one & totally incompatible with itself. Nothing is more consistent with itself, nothing more regular or simple than, that wherever nature shews any fact of herself, there are others necessary to it ~~either~~ offer remote, others extreme, & some contiguous; which are arranged in their proper places as are the limbs on the body of a man; & it is not to be supposed that one joint rises from any other joint at random: but spasm, in phlogistic diseases, & still more as affecting the extreme vessels, is the same as a person's foot shooting out from his head: while, on the other ~~spasm~~ hand, spasm affecting any of the internal cavities, in asthenic diseases, offering symptoms of debility & distention in the the affected part shews the foot situated in its proper place, correspondent to the other & subject to the usual articulation

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This further is added to the arguments already laid down, that spasm is absolutely superflous in the cause of phlogistic diseases; it has been fully demonstrated that to produce this the phlogistic diathesis is sufficient (XXXIII. XXXVII. LXXXV. & XXXVI.) Nay what is further mistaken for spasm in these diseases, is nothing but the phlogistic diathesis, somewhat greater on the

surface of the body, than internally, which shall soon be more fully shown. The true state is an increased density of the vessels in consequence of an increased excitement, diminishing the diameters of the vessels & obliterating their extremities (LI. LII) Which is produced by nothing but the stimulating hurtful powers, which also produce all the other symptoms & ~~the~~ it is only removed by the debilitating powers which at the same time on every part of the body remove the whole disease. And it also applies to predisposition the former alone produce predisposition to disease, the latter ~~prevent~~ remove predisposition & prevent disease. What can the simplicity of nature require more simple than this? And what can be more repugnant to nature than spasm? (q).

Notes

(q) A phlogistic diathesis is necessary to every phlogistic disease. — Heat produces phlogistic diseases, & with the more certainty, if cold is applied before it; as in this case the excitability is accumulated & the heat acts with great violence & sooner produces a phlogistic disease. — The effect of excitement is to increase the density & tone of the muscular fibres; & this accounts for the strength of the muscular fibres in life, & their comparative weakness after death. The minute vessels upon the surface of the body are entirely obstructed in a high phlogistic diathesis, & this is what they call spasm; yet this is removed by debilitating remedies & caused by stimulants. Should this argument be rejected, there will scarce be any necessity to take notice of any others

Therefore as spasm is to be rejected altogether from phlogistic diseases; so it has no more concern with the extreme vessels in fever, which you are always to consider as asthenic diseases. In these altho' the debility which is requisite to true spasm in internal parts is not wanting (CXI), yet distention which is equally necessary to its formation is wanting (r). But the vessels which when so filled & distended as they are wont to be in phlogistic diseases yet do not attain the distention necessary to produce spasm (CXII); therefore these vessels are much less to be supposed, when empty, to arise to that degree as to constitute a spasm. But distention is always necessary to every spasm, with only one exception which does not in the least weaken our arguments. — The crudities in dyspepsia, air let loose, in the gout which is a proper dyspepsia, air in the cholic, & hardened faces, concretions in the renal and biliary

Notes

(r) In asthenic diathesis tho' there be debility; the distention necessary to spasm is wanting, for instead of there being distention there is an emptiness of the vessels, as is seen in a many instances. In the organs of voluntary motion ~~there~~ the will seems to have the same effect as distention, but there is no will that has any influence on the extreme vessels. In short the reasoning of physicians upon spasm may be compared to cobwebs.

biliary vessels produce. But what is there like or similar to this in the empty vessels of persons in fevers? A tetanic spasm is that which is not excited by distention; yet in this the sameness of the effect proves something like distention as the cause.

(XII) It's generation makes no more of this spasm, as it is called; nor does its seat in the muscles & its affinity with the will admit of any sort of common reason for it.

IIIe

As this is the fact hear what arguments are made use of to defend spasm. — The skin is pale & dry, it is attenuated, tumours fall, & ulcers are dried up. — But the cause of this paleness & diminution of bulk is easily explained; it happens when the heart participating of the general debility prevailing over the system cannot propel the blood to the extreme vessels: and the same is the evident cause of the diminution of tumours & drying up of ulcers. Now if spasm was the cause of the affection observe what would follow. Altho the blood flows slowly, yet it never ceases to flow to the extreme vessels; being retained by the spasm there would be a congestion from accumulation & when thus accumulated it would distend the vessels, it would press upon the neighbourhood of those vessels affected with spasm & would fill all the parts around, & being in this abundant state it would restore the heat & remove the paleness & distend the tumours

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means occasion for a large loss of the vital fluid. You must judge of the age & manner of living (CCCLXXIII. CCCLXXV) you must ~~judge~~ consider how much stimulant operation has preceeded the disease & the state of the body must be be compared with the degree of the symptoms & effect of the cure. Thence judge of the evacuation of bleeding & others & consider what else of the same kind should be done, or what else seems necessary. Upon the whole, you will see, that there will be so much the less occasion for any particular remedy the more liberally other remedies have been called into use, & you will know that the danger of excessive bleeding is avoided, & you wily by that means procure the health of your patient more surely

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With respect to the kind of bleeding, it ought always to be taken from a large vein because the cutting a lesser vein or artery does not allow enough blood, by which the vessels may be more extensively relieved; & certain disadvantages always accompany the cutting an artery: as far as any certain rule can be established in an uncertain case, within three or four days two pounds (in conjunction with other remedies about the middle period of life) will be sufficient, but less will be necessary in the beginning or in the advanced periods of life.

Synopsis Nosologiæ.

Classes.	Ordines.	Genera.
1st. Pyrexiæ.	After a chill, heat increased many of ye functions impaired — the strength particularly of ye pounds diminished.	1. Febris. 2. Phlegmasia. 3. Exanthemata. 4. Haemorrhagiæ. 5. Profluvia.
2d. Neuroses.	Sense and motion impaired, without pyrexia but is of nervous, or spasmodic, and without any topical affection.	1. Comata. 2. Adynamiæ. 3. Spasmi. 4. Vesaniæ.
3d. Cachexiæ.	The habit of all, or a greater part of ye body affected without any primary pyrexia or Neurosis.	1. Marcores. 2. Intumescentiæ. 3. Impetigines.
4th. Locales.	An affection of a part, or of ye whole body.	1. Dolores. 2. Spasmi. 3. Vesaniæ.
5th. Dysæsthesiæ.	Disease about nutrition.	

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Remote causes are Miasma and Contagion — Proximate Spasm & Atony of the extreme vessels —

(Brown) Remote are ye Noxi Deficientes

Proximate is Debility) —

If Remote Causes are Marsh Miasma, Cold Fear &c —

Cure — 1 Diminish the violence of Reaction —

2d Remove the cause, or obviate the ~~Debility~~ effects of Debility

3d Prevent the tendency of the fluids to Putrefaction —

If Indications of Cure are

1st In ye Intermission to prevent ye recurrence of ye Paroxysm —

2 ye time of ye paroxysm to

&c.

Synopsis Nosologiæ

		Ordines
C. 4th Locales.	C. —	1. Apoumoses.
		5. Epischeses.
		6. Tumores.
		7. Ectopiæ.
		8. Dyscrasiæ.

Ord: 1st Febres — C. — Pyrexia, without any primary topical affection; preceded by languor, lassitude, & other marks of debility —

(a) Sect: 1st INTERMITTENTES. C. Fevers arising from marsh miasmata, consisting of several paroxysms, having intermissions, or at least evident remissions, with exacerbations; — and for the most part coming on with a chill — paroxysm not more than 24 hours —

(b) — Genus 1st TERTIANA. C. Single paroxysms after an interval of 4 days — Remissions about noon —

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9/ Here the principle Indication of
cure is to diminish ye violence
of reaction

9th/ Here the debility is chiefly to
be attended to —

Synopsis Nosologia

— — — Gen. 2d Quartana. C. Similar paroxysms, after an interval of 72 hours — Accession in ye afternoon —

— — — G. 3d Quotidiana. C. Similar paroxysms, after an interval of 24 hours — accession A.M. —

— — Sect. 2d Continua. C. Fevers not arising from Marsh miasma, continuing without intermission; but with remissions and exacerbations — altho hardly perceptable — two paroxysms on each day —

— — — Genus 4th Synocha. C. Heat very much increased, — pulse frequent, strong & hard, urine of a redish colour — intellectual faculties somewhat disturbed. —

— — — Genus 5th Typhus. C. Contagious disease — heat somewhat increased — pulse small

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5. In this we are to use the Antistheologistic Reg.ⁿ with great caution

Synopsis Nosologia

weak, and for ye most part frequent; — urine a little changed; — senses oftentimes disturbed; — and ye strength much demenished (Sp: & Mitior, 2d. Gravior) — — — Gen: 6th Synochus. C. Contagious

(c) Disease, the fever compounded of a Synocha & Typhus, in ye beginning a Synocha, in its progress and towards its latter end a Typhus —

Order 2d Phlegmasiæ. Char: Continual fever; — topical pain or inflammation, at ye same time ye functions of internal parts injured — blood drawn out and concreted shews a whitish crust on its surface —

— — — Gen. 7th Phlogosis. C. Pyrexia; redness, heat, pain, and tension of an external part, —

— — — — — Species 1st Phlegmon. C. An

Synopsis Nosologia.

An inflammatory affection of ye Skin, with a swelling rising generally to a more considerable eminence in ye middle; of a bright red colour, both ye swelling and colour being pretty exactly circumscribed; the whole attended with a pain of a throbbing kind and often ending in suppuration —

— — — — Species 1st Erythema. 6. the inflamd affection of ye Skin with hardly any evident swelling; of a mixed and not very bright red colour, readily disappearing upon pressure being applied, but quickly returning again, the redness of no regular circumscription, but spreading unequally, & continuing almost constantly to spread upon

Synopsis Nosologia

the neighbouring parts — with a pain like to that from burning, producing blisters sometimes of a large, sometimes of a small size; always terminating in a desquamination of ye cuticle, and sometimes in Gangrene —

— — — Genus 8th Ophthalmia. C.

Redness and pain of ye eye; — light intolerable, & often an increased flow of tears. {Spec. 1 Idiop: 2 Sympt:}

— — — Genus 9th Phrenitis. C. Vehem.t pyrexia; — pain of ye head; — redness of ye face and eyes; — impatience of light and noise; delirium furious and impetuous — {Spec. 1 Idiop: 2 Sympt:}

— — — Genus 10th Cynanche. C. Pyrexia, sometimes of ye mildest kind; attended with redness and pain of ye fauces; deglutition and

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Synopsis Nosologia

and respiration difficult, with a sense of shortening in ye fauces.

— — — — Species 1st. Cynan: Tonsill: C. Affecting ye mucous membrane of ye fauces, and especially ye tonsils with redness and tumor, attended with Synocha.

— — — — Species 2d. — Maligna. C. Cynanche affecting the tonsils and mucous membrane of ye fauces with tumor and redness, & with spreading ulcers, covered with a mucous crust of a whitish or ash colour, attended with a fever of ye Typhus kind, and exanthemata.

— — — — Species 3d. Trachealis. C. Cynanche with difficult respiration; inspiration, voice and cough accompanied with a croaking noise; very little tumor appearing in ye fauces; deglu-

Synopsis Nosologia

deglutition very difficult and painful; ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the fever a Synocha.

— — — — Species 4th. Pharyngaea. Char.

Cynanche, with a redness especially in ye bottom of ye fauces; deglutition very difficult, and painful;— respiration sufficiently free;— ye fever a Synocha —

— — — — Species 5th — Parotidaea. Ch.

Cynanche with considerable tumor of the parotid and maxillary glands externally appearing; respiration, and deglutition somewhat injured;— the fever for the most part a moderate Synocha —

— — — Genus 18th. Pneumonia. Ch.

Pyrexia; difficult respiration;— cough, pain in some part of the Thorax —

Synopsis Nosologiæ

Species 1.ma Peripneumonia. Char.

Pulse not often hard, for the most part soft; obtuse pain of ye thorax; respiration constantly difficult, often not capable of being performed unless the trunk of the body be in an erect posture; the face turned and of a red colour; cough for the most part dry, often bloody.

Species 2.da Pleuritis. Char.

Pulse hard, frequent, pain for the most part of ye side, increased particularly in inspiration; lying on the side painful; cough very painful, in the beginning dry, afterwards moist, and often streaked with blood.

Genus 12.th Carditis. Char.

Pyrexia; pain in the region of the heart

Synopsis Nosologiæ.

anxiety; - breathing difficult; - cough; - pulse unequal; - palpitation; - syncope. —

— — — — Genus 13th. Peritonitis. Char.

Pyrexia; pain of ye Abdomen; increased when ye body is cut; without ye signs accompanying other inflammations of ye abdomen —

— — — — Genus 14th. Gastritis. Char.

Pyrexia of ye Typhus kind; anxiety, heat and pain in ye epigastrium, increased on taking in certain kinds of food; inclination to vomiting, and food received immediately rejected; - hiccough. Species 1st. Phlegmon. 2d. Erys.

— — — — Genus 15th. Enteritis. Char.

Pyrexia a Typhus; pungent stretching pain of ye abdomen winding round ye Umbilicus; vomiting costiveness — Species Erysipelatosa; Phlegmonodea

Synopsis Nosologiæ

Genus 16th Hepatitis. Char.

Pyrexia; pain and tension of ye right hypochondrium; often pungent after ye manner Pleuritis; more often however obtuse; pain about ye clavicle and top of ye shoulder; lying on ye left side painful; respiration impeded; cough dry; vomiting, and hickoughing.

Genus 17th Splenitis. Char.

Pyrexia; tension; heat, pain, and tumor of ye left hypochondrium, increased by pressure; without ye marks of Nephritis.

Genus 18th Nephritis.

Char. Pyrexia; pain in the Lumbar region, often following ye course of ye ureters; frequent voiding of urine, often slightly discoloured, or very red; vomiting; nausea.

Synopsis Nosologiæ.

numbness of the thigh and leg; pain and contraction of ye testicle of ye same side.

/Species 1st Idiopathic 2d Symptomatic./

Genus 19th Cystitis.

C. Pyrexia; tumor and pain of ye hypogastrium; - voiding urine frequent and painful; or a suppression of ye same; - tenesmus.

Genus 20th Hysteritis.

C. ~~[illegible]~~ Pyrexia; heat, pain, tension, and tumor of ye hypogastrium; os uteri painful on being touch'd; vomiting.

Genus 21st Rheumatismus.

C. A disease arising from an external and for the most part an evident cause; pyrexia; pain about ye joints following the

Synopsis Nosologiæ.

action of ye muscles; affecting ye knees and other large joints, as also those of ye hands and feet; heat of ye part externally inuegh

— — Genus 22d. Odontalgia —

C. Acute or chronic Rheumatism of ye jaw arising for ye most part from a carious tooth. —

— — Genus 23d. Podagra —

C. Hereditary disease arising without any evident external cause; preceded by an unusual affection of ye stomach; Pyrexia; pain about ye joints, first commonly in ye great toe; but always attacking ye joints of ye hands and feet more powerfully; returning at intervals and often alternating with affections of an internal part.

Synopsis Nosologiæ

— — — Species 1st Regularis — With vehement inflammation of ye joints, continuing for some days and by sequelæ appearing together with the tumor pain.

— — — Species 2d Atonica — Accompanied with atony of ye stomach or some other internal part; or with moderate shooting pains of ye joints, and often suddenly alternating with dyspepsia and other symptoms of atony —

— — — Species 3d Retrograda — With inflammation of ye joints, suddenly receding, and followed immediately by atony of ye stomach or some other internal part —

— — — Species 4th Aberrans. With

Synopsis Nosologia

With inflammation of some internal part, preceded or followed by inflammation of ye joints, and suddenly disappearing.

Genus 9th Arthrophlogis.

C. Pain of ye joints or muscular parts, often after contusion; deep, obtuse and lasting; little or no swelling, and that diffuse; no discoloration; fever at first light, at night an hectic; and terminating in an abscess of ye part.

Ordo 3d. Exanthemata

Character. – Contagious diseases, affecting none more than once through life; beginning with fever; after a certain length of time eruptions appear scattered over the skin.

Pab

Synopsis Nosologiæ

Genus 25th Erysipelas

C. Synocha of two or three days continuance, for the most part accompanied drowsiness, and often delirium. Spec: 1st Vesiculosum 2d Phlyctenodes.

Genus 26th Typhus

C. – Typhus, very contagious, with extreme debility.

Genus 27th Variola

C. Contagious Synocha; vomiting, and pain upon pressing ye epigastrium –

Species 1st Discreta – C. – Pustules small, separate, circumscribed, and full, fever ceasing immediately upon ye appearance of ye eruptions.

Species 2d Confluens – C. – Pustules numerous, running together, irregular circumscription; soft, and but little elevated – fever continuing after ye eruption –

Synopsis Nosologiæ

Genus 28th. Varicella

C. Synocha; pimples breaking out after some fever ending in pustules like ye Small pox, but rarely in suppuration; — after a few days falling off in scales, leaving no cicatrice —

Genus 29th. Rubeola

C. — Synocha contagious accompanied with sneezing, hoarness, dry cough, and inflammat. discharge of ~~[illegible]~~ lachryma — f. Sp. Vulg. Varioly

Genus 30th. Miliaria

C. Synocha with anxiety, frequent sighing sweat, fatid, and prickings of ye skin —

Genus 31st. Scarlatina

C. Synocha contagious; on the fourth day of ye disease, the face swelling a little; at ye same time redness with spots appearing on ye skin

Synopsis Nosologia

at length they grow smaller, & after three days fall off in scales; anasarca often following — 1st Species 1st. Simplex — 2d. Cyanchica. —

Genus 32d. Urticaria

C. Fever an Amphimerina; on the second day red spots appearing resembling ye pricks of nettles — sometimes in a great measure disappearing, — returning again in the evening with ye fever and after a few days falling off in small scales. —

Genus 33d. Pemphigus

C. Typhus contagious; on ye 1d, 2d, 3d days of the disease, vesicles appearing on various parts of ye size of a Filbert, remaining for many days at length effusing a limpid Ichor —

Synopsis Nosologiæ

Genus 34th. Aphtha

C. Tongue somewhat turnid; tongue and fauces of a purple colour; white paughs appearing first on the margins of ye tongue; afterwards occupying ye whole inside of ye mouth; these are sometimes separate, sometimes running together; when falling off they are soon renewed, and remain for no determinate length of time.

Order 4th. Hæmorrhagiæ

Character.

Pyrexia, with an effusion of blood without any external violence; blood drawn appears as in inflammation.

Genus 35th. Epistaxis

C. Pain and heaviness of ye head, rd. of face; effus. Blood for no

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Synopsis Nosologiæ

Genus 36th. Hæmoptysis

C. Redness of the eyes; a sense of anxiety or pain and sometimes heat in ye breast; detting sensation of ye fauces; cough with a discharge of florid frothy blood.

Genus 37th. Hæmorrhois

C. Heaviness or pain of ye head; vertigo; pain of ye loins and anus; livid and painful tubercles about ye anus, fm wt. for ye most part blood is discharged, wt sometimes flows fm ye anus altho' no tumor appears. S. Sparus & Tumor, 2. Pondus, 3. Pluvus, 4 Cæca. S.

Genus 38th. Menorrhagia

C. Pains of ye back, loins and abdomen resembling those of parturition; preternatural discharge of ye menses; or an unusual flow blood fm ye vagina. S. Sparus, Rubra, Abortus, Lochialis Vitiosus, Alba, Nabotha. S.

Synopsis Nosologia

Order 5th. Profluvia

Ch. Pyrexia with increase of ye natural excretions not bloody

Genus 39th. Catarrhus

Ch. Pyrexia often contagious, increased excretion of mucous of ye glands of ye membrane of ye nares, fauces and bronchia, at last an effort of this excretion — Sp. 8. A Contagione Lugore —

Genus 40th. Dysenteria

Ch. Pyrexia contagious, stools frequent, mucous & bloody, the alvine faces for ye most part retained, gripings, tenesmus —

Synopsis Nosologia

Class 2.. Neuroses

Character.

Sense and motion impaired, without pyrexia that is essential and primary, and without any topical affection.

— — Order 1st. Comata

C. Voluntary motion demeanished with sleep or suspension of ye senses

— — Genus 41st. Apoplexia

C. The whole of ye voluntary motions in some degree abolished, while ye action of ye heart and arteries remain entire / Species 1st. Sanguinea, 2d. Serosa, 3d. Hydrocephalica, 4th. Atrabilaria, 5th. Venenata, 6th. Mentalis, 7th. Traumatica, 8th. Cataleptica, and 9th. Suffocativa. /

— — Genus 42d. Paralysis

C. Some of ye voluntary motions demeanished

Synopsis Nosologiæ

often accompanied with sleep & Spasms 1st Partialis, 2d Hemiplegica, 3d Paraplegica, 4th Semenata &c.

Order 2d Adynamia

C. Involuntary motions, both vital and natural diminished

Genus 43d Syncope

C. Motion of ye heart diminished, or entirely ceasing for a certain length of time

Genus 44th Dyspepsia

C. Anorexia, nausea, and vomiting, flatulence, eructations, heart-burn, pain in ye region of ye stomach, bound belly; more or less of these symptoms continuing

Genus 45th Hypochondriasis

C. Dyspepsia, with languor, listlessness, apprehension of great danger on slight grounds; happening in a Melancholic Temperament

Synopsis Nosologia

Genus 46th Oscilosis

C. A desire to take food not usually eaten; veins less filled than usual; soft swelling of ye body; paleness of ye skin – Asthenia; palpitatio; retention of ye menses –

Ordo 3.. Spasmi

Char: Motion of ye muscular or moving fibre preternaturally increased –

Genus 47th Tetanus

C. A spastic rigidity or contraction of alle most ye whole body –

Genus 48th Trismus

C. A spastic rigidity of ye lower jaw –

Genus 49th Convulsio

C. An unusual contraction of ye muscles without sleep –

Synopsis Nosologia

Genus 50th Chorea

C. Convulsive motion affecting ye leg and arm of ye same side, and most commonly of one side only

Genus 51st Raphania

C. Spasmodic contractions of ye joints, with periodical convulsions accompanied with violent pain

Genus 52d Epilepsia

C. Convulsions of ye muscles followed with sleep

Genus 53d Palpitatio

C. vehement and preternatural motion of ye heart

Genus 54th Asthma

C. Difficulty of breathing, ceasing a intervals respiration attended with a sense of straitening about ye heart, and a wheazing noise, cough

Synopsis Nosologia

at ye beginning difficult, at length not at all towards ye end free

Genus 5th Dyspnoea

C. Perpetual difficulty of breathing, with a sense of strangling, but rather of fullness in the breast; cough frequent throughout ye disease. 1 Sputus 1 Catarrhalis, 2 Sicca, 3. Aerea, 4 Serosa, 5. Aquosa, 6 Pinguedinosa 7th Thoracica 8 Extrinseca, 9

Genus 5. 6th Pertussis

C. Contagious disease, cough convulsive and strangling; inspiration accompanied with a peculiar double sound, often accompanied with vomiting

Genus 5. 7th Pyrosis

C. Burning pain of ye epigastrium, with copious eructations of watery humours,

Synopsis Nosologia

Genus 58 Colica

C. Pain of ye Abdomen, chiefly round ye navel; vomiting; Spasm of ye intestines.

Species 1 Flatulenta, 2d Spasmodica, 3 Pictonum 4 Accidentalis, 5 Meconialis, 6 Calculosa, 7th Calculosa /

Genus 59th Cholera

C. Discharge of bilious matter by vomiting and stool; anxiety; gripings; spasms of ye extremities. / Species 1st Spontanea, 2d Accidentalis /

Genus 60th Diarrhœa

C. Frequent and loose stools; disease not contagious without primary Pyrexia

Genus 61st Diabetes

C. Preternatural flow of urine, / Species 1st Mellitus, 2d Insipidus /

Synopsis Nosologia —

— Genus 62d. Hysteria —

C. Grumbling noise with the sensation of a ball rolling itself in ye abdomen, ascending to ye stomach, fm. thence to ye fauces, there producing strangling; sleep — convulsions; — plentiful discharge of limpid urine — mind slightly —

— — Genus 63d. Hydrophobia —

C. An aversion to all kinds of drink, and a dread of water; for the most part arising fm. the bite of a mad dog —

— Order 4th. Amentia —

Char. The power of judgment impaired without fever or Coma —

— — Genus 64th. Amentia —

C. Imbecility of judgmt. in wt. ye person does not know (citations.

Synopsis Nosologia

Genus 65th Melancholia

C. Partial insanity without Dyspepsia

Genus 66th Mania

C. Universal insanity

Genus 67th Onirodynia

C. Imagination in sleep more vehement and troublesome than usual

Classis 3d Cachexiæ

Character, The habit of all, or a greater part of the Body depraved, without any primary pyrexia or Neurosis

Order 1st Marcores

C. Leanness of the whole body

Synopsis Nosologia

Genus 68th. Tabes

C. Marcor; Asthenia; Hectic fever. / Species 1st Pituita, 2d Scrophulosa, 3d Venenata /

Genus 69th Atrophia

C. Marcor and asthenia without Hectic fever — / Species 1st Inanitionum, 2d Famelicorum, 3d Cachectica, 4th Debilium /

Order 2d Intumescentia

C. The whole, or a quater part of the body preternaturally swollen (Sections 1st Adiposa 2d Flatulosa, 3d Aquosa, 4th Solida — /

Genus 70th Polysarca

C. Troublesome obesity, or corpulency

Genus 71st Pneumatosis

C. Tense, elastic tumor of ye body, sounding when struck —

Synopsis Nosologiæ

Genus 72. Symphanites

C. Tense, elastic, sonorous tumor of the abdomen; constriction of the Intestines; leanness of other parts.

Genus 73. Hypomelia

C. Light shooting pain in the Hypogastrium, yielding to ij flat, and corresponding to ij figure of ij Ileum.

Genus 74th. Anasarca

C. Soft, inelastic swelling of all or a part of the body. Species 1st. Serosa, 2d. Oppilata, 3d. Exanthematica, 4th. Anæmia, 5th. Debilium.

Genus 75th. Hydrocephalus.

C. Soft, inelastic swelling of the head, the sutures of ij Cranium distending.

Synopsis Nosologiæ

Genus 76th Hydroractis

C. Small, soft swelling over the Lumbar vertebræ, the vertebræ separating.

Genus 77th Hydrothorax

C. Difficult breathing; paleness of the face; Adematous swelling of the feet; urine spare; horizontal posture intolerable; sudden starting in sleep, with palpitation; water fluctuating in the cavity of the Thorax.

Genus 78th Ascites

C. Tense swelling of the abdomen, scarce elastic, but fluctuating. — 1st species 1st Abdominalis, 2d Varicatus.

Genus 79th Hydrometra

C. In women, pain of ye Hypogastrium, by de-

Synopsis Nosologia —

degrees increasing, corresponding to ye form and referred to the seat of the uterus.

— — Genus 80th Hydrocele —

C. Watery swelling of ye scrotum, not painful, increasing by degrees, fluctuating and fellured —

— — Genus 81st Physcomia —

C. Tumor, for the most part occupying some part of ye abdomen, by degrees increasing, neither tense ~~nor~~ sonorous, nor fluctuating —

— — Genus 82d Rachitis

C. Head large, prominent forehead, tumid testicles; ribs depressed; belly swelled; marasmus —

— — ~~Genus 83d~~

— Order 3d Impetigines —

C. Cachexy, chiefly affecting ye skin —

Synopsis Nosologiæ

Genus 83d. Scrophula

C. Tumors of ye conglobate glands especially those seated in the neck; the upper lip & collumn of the nose enlarged; face flood; skin smooth; swelled belly.

Genus 84th. Syphilis

C. Contagious disease, after an impure coition, and disease of ye genitals, ulcers of the tonsils; pustules of the skin particularly about the border of ye scalp, terminating in scaly ulcers; pains of the bones; exostosis.

Genus 85th. Scorbutus

C. In cold climates, after a long use of putrefaint, salted, animal food, without vegetables; asthenia; stomachace; raven-coloured spots appearing on the skin, for the most part of a lurid colour.

Synopsis Nosologia

Genus 86th Elephantiasis

C. Contagious disease; skin thick, rough, unituous, and void of hair; anasthesia, face deformed with pimples; voice hoarse, and fæces is turned vulgarly through the nose.

Genus 87th Lepra

C. Itching, branny, dry, rough, scaly skin; the scabs sometimes containing matter underneath.

Genus 88th Fungoidea

C. Lenticulaires like Mushrooms, Blackberries &c. appearing on various parts of the skin.

Genus 89th Trichoma

C. Contagious disease; hair uncommonly thick, and plaitted into allmost inextricable, matts and cords.

Synopsis Nosologiæ

~~Class~~ 4th Locales

Character. An affection of a part, not of the whole body.

Order 1st Dysæsthesia

C. Sense depraved or impaired from a vitiated state of external organs.

Genus 90th Caligo

C. Diminution, or entire loss of sight, occasion by an obstruction between the object and retina; the affection may either be of the eye itself, or of the eye lids

S. Species 1 Lentis, 2d Corneæ, 3d Papillæ, 4th Humorum, 5 Palpebrarum.

Genus 91st Amaurosis

C. Loss of sight without evident defect; pupil generally dilated, and immovable

Synopsis Nosologia

Species 1 Compressionis, 2. Atonica, 3. Spasmodica, &c.

Genus 9. 2d. Dysopsia

C. Sight depraved so that objects cannot be discerned clearly, unless in a certain degree of light; placed at a certain distance and in a certain direction — Species 1 Tenebrarum, 2d. Luminis, 3d. Distantium 4th. Proximorum, 5. Lateralis &c.

Genus 9. 3d. Pseudoblepsis

C. Sight depraved, so that things appear which do not exist; or if they do exist, under false forms Species 1 Imaginaria, 2d. Mutans &c.

Genus 9. 4th. Dyseaea

C. Hearing diminished, or entirely abolished Species 1 Organica, 2. Atonica &c.

Synopsis Nosologia

— Genus 95th. Parageusis

C. Depraved Hearing, / Spec. 1st. Imperfecta

2d. Imaginaria / —

— Genus 96th. Anosmia —

C. Smelling diminished, or entirely abolished / Spec. Organica, 2d. Atonica / —

— Genus 97th. Aghreustia —

C. Taste diminished, or entirely lost. / Spec. 1 Organica 2d. Atonica / —

— Genus 98th. Anaesthesia —

C. Sense of touch injured —.

— Order 2d. Dysorexia —

C. Appetite either too great, or defective —

— Genus 99th. Bulimia —

C. An appetite to take more food than can be digested — / Spec. 1st. Helluonum, 2d. Syngastalis, 3d. Emetica / —.

Synopsis Nosologiæ.

Genus 100th. Polydipsia.

C. Appetite for drink greater than usual.

Genus 101st. Pica.

C. Desire for noncatables.

Genus 102d. Satyriasis.

C. In males, an extreme desire for Venery. [Spec. 1st Juvenilis, 2d Senilis.]

Genus 103d. Nymphomania.

C. In women, an uncommon desire for Venery.

Genus 104th. Nostalgia.

C. In those absent from home, an extreme desire of returning. [Species 1st Simplex, 2d Complicata.]

Genus 105th. Anorexia.

C. Appetite for food defective. [Species 1st Humoralis, 2d Atonica.]

Genus 106th. Adipsia. No desire for drink.

Synopsis Nosologia

Genus 107th. Anaphrodisia

C. Impotence in Venery; or want of desire thereto

Order 3. Dysnoesia

C. Motion impaired for a use of ye organs

Genus 108th. Aphonia

C. Suppression of speech without Coma, or Syncope — Species 1st Gutturalis, 2d Trachealis, 3d Atonica &c.

Genus 109th. Mutitas

C. Inability to articulate words — Spec. 1st Organica, 2d Atonica, 3d Surdorum &c.

Genus 110th. Paraphonia

C. Depraved sound of the voice — Species 1st Pubertum, 2d Rauca, 3d Rhonans, 4th Clangens, 5th Comatosa &c.

Genus 111th. Dysphemia

C. Bad articulation of words — Spec. 1st Hesitans, 2d Risans, 3d Lallans, 4th Emolens, 5th Balbutiens, 6th Clinodes

Synopsis Nosologia

— Genus 112th Strabismus —

C. Axes of vision not converging — 3 Spec.
1 Habitualis, 2d Commodus, 3d Necessarius

— — Genus 113th Contractura —

C. Rigid contraction of one or more of ye joints long continued — 2 Spec. 1 Primaria, 2 Articularis

— Order 4th Apocenosis —

C. An unusual flow of blood or other humors without pyrexia or increased impetus of ye blood —

— — Genus 114th Profusio —

C. Flow of blood —

— — Genus 115th Epididosis —

C. Preternatural variation of sweat —

— — Genus 116th Epiphora —

C. Preternatural flow of Lachrima —

Synopsis Nosologia

— Genus 117th Ptyalismus —

C. Increased flow of saliva —

— Genus 118th Enuresis —

C. Involuntary flow of urine — not attended with pain — {Species 1 Atonica, 2 Irritata}

— Genus 119th Gonorrhœa —

C. Preternatural flow of an humor from the urethra in males {Species 1 Pura, 2d Impura 3d Laxorum, 4 Dormientium} —

— Order 5th Epischesis —

C. Suppression of excretions —

— Genus 120th Obstipatio —

C. Little or no discharge of fæces — {Species Debilium, 2d Rigidorum, 3d Obstructorum}

— Genus 121st Ischuria —

C. Total suppression of urine {Sp. Rem. 2d Urethralis 3 Vesicalis, 4 Urethralis} —

Synopsis Nosologiæ

— Genus 122d Dysuria —

C. Painful and difficult discharge of urine

Species 1 Acidens, 2d Spasmodica, 3d Compressionis, 4th Phlogistica, 5th Irritata, 6 Mucosa

— — Genus 123d Dysmenorrhœa —

C. Emission of Semen in ye act of Venery slow interrupted, and unfit for ye purpose of generation

Species 1 Urethralis, 2 Prostatica, 3d Preputialis, 4th Mucosus, 5th Hypertonicus, 6 Epilepticus, 7 Apnastodes, 8th Pruriens

— — Genus 124th Amenorrhœa —

C. Retention, or suppression of ye Menses without pregnancy

Species 1 Emansionis, 2d Suppressionis, 3d Difficilis

— Order 6th Tumores —

C. Size of a part increased without Inflamm:

Synopsis Nosologia

— — Genus 125th. Aneurysma —

C. Soft, pulsatory Tumor over an Artery — 1. Spurius 1 Vera. 2. Spuria —

— — Genus 126th. Varix —

C. Soft tumor over a vein; not beating —

— — Genus 127th. Echymoma —

C. Diffused tumor somewhat elevated, and livid —

— — Genus 128th. Scirrhus —

C. Hard, indolent tumor of a part, for the part a gland; difficulty suppurating —

— — Genus 129th. Cancer —

C. Painful, schirrous tumor terminating in a vitiated ulcer —

— — Genus 130th. Bubo —

C. Tumor of a Conglobate gland; suppurating —

— — Genus 131st. Sarcoma —

C. Soft swelling not painful —

Synopsis Nosologiæ —

— Genus 132d: Verruca —

C. Hard rough Tumor —

— — Genus 133d: Clavus —

C. Hard, lamellated thickness of ye skin

— — Genus 134th: Lupia —

C. Soft, indolent, movable Tumor under ye skin —

— — Genus 135th: Ganglion —

C. Hard, movable swelling, happening on a tendon —

— — Genus 136th: Hydatis —

C. Vesicle on the skin filled with a watery humor. —

— — Genus 137th: Hydarthus —

C. Very painful tumor of a joint, generally of the knee; destroying their mobility; at first hardly eminent, ye colour of ye skin remaining

Synopsis Nosologia

Genus 138th Exostosis

C. Hard Tumor of a bone

Order 7th Ectopia

C. A part moved fm its natl situation causing a Tumor

Genus 139th Hernia

C. Ectopia of a soft part remaining as yet covered with ye skin and other integuments

Genus 140th Prolapsus

C. Naked Ectopia of a soft part

Genus 141st Luxatio

C. A bone moved out of its place at ye joint

Order 8th Dialysis

C. Solution of continuity, manifest to ye sights or touch

Genus 142d Vulnus

C. Recent, bloody, solution of continuity in

Synopsis Nosologie —

a soft part, with a corresponding division of the integuments —

— — Genus 143d Ulcus —

C. Solution of continuity in a soft part; discharging pus, sanies, or any other vitiated matter —

— — Genus 144th Herpes —

C. Many pimples spreading and running together on the skin; and not easily healing —

— — Genus 145th Tinea —

C. In hairy skin, ulcers at ye roots of ye hairs pouring out an human wt. goes off in ye form of white friable crusts —

— — Genus 146th Porra —

C. Itching contagious pustules, chiefly attacking ye hands —

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Synopsis Nosologiae

— — Genus 147th Fractura

C. Parts of a bone separated, from their cohesion into fragments, by force —

— — Genus 148th Caries

C. Ulceration of a bone — — — — —

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